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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. IV, No. 7 July 1955

THE INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS OF NATIONAL GRAIN POLICIES - I *

by J.W. Evans and S. D'Amico

Main Developments in the World Grain Situation

Production and Trade

The development of the present grain surpluses and the contraction in trade are the results of many factors, some of a short-term and some of a long-term nature. The immediate cause of surpluses can be traced to the high yields which occurred simultaneously in certain importing and exporting countries during the past three years, following upon a long period of production expansion in exporting countries prompted by wartime requirements and by the abnormally high import demand of the earlier postwar years.

The postwar history of grain developments may be divided broadly into two phases — a period of production recovery or expansion and high import demand, particularly of wheat, and a period of surpluses. In the first period, though the total volume of grain exports was not above the average of the years immediately preceding the Second World War, wheat exports expanded substantially reaching a peak in 1951/52 of 28 million metric tons against 17 million tons before the war. In addition, coarse grain was exported, though in smaller quantities, largely to meet the demand for food grain in the first postwar years. Much of the wheat and coarse grain exported during these years was directed to the Far East in replacement of rice, production and trade of which were seriously depressed.

Wheat production, in countries other than the four major exporters, did not recover its prewar level until 1950/51. A few years before, in 1947/48, it was 35 percent below prewar, a shortfall of about 24 million tons. The expansion in wheat production in the four major exporters in the immediate postwar years was largely a direct response to the abnormal import demand of the war distressed areas. It was followed by expansion in production in other exporting countries. Meanwhile, for economic, social, or security reasons, or for lack of foreign exchange, importing countries made efforts to restore or increase their domestic grain production. These efforts gradually showed results and the tendency toward self-sufficiency, which had developed in prewar years, became more evident. The proportion of world grain production moving in international trade consequently continued the downward trend already noticeable in the years between the wars.

After 1947/48 a downward trend set in in the wheat production of the four large exporters taken together, but production in importing countries continued its upward trend. While it was unlikely that a balance between the two sides could have been reached, even in the absence of new unbalancing factors, the present heavy surpluses would not have developed as abruptly, or on such a scale, but for some unforeseeable short-term developments, and in particular the large crops of 1952/53 and 1953/54.

The prospect of wheat surpluses was obscured in the first postwar years by the slow recovery in world rice production, which did not reach prewar levels until 1952/53 and was then still at a level inadequate to match the increased needs of a growing population. On the other hand, expansion of coarse grain supplies for export in North America did not reach surplus dimensions because feed grain production in Argentina, particularly maize, was at very low levels until 1951/52.

The prospect of over-expansion in grain supplies became evident in the United States in 1950/51, following the growth of stocks held by the Com-

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* This is the first part of a paper which was presented originally to the Twenty-Fifth Session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (May 1955), following a Resolution of the Seventh Session of the FAO Conference (November-December 1953) which called for a study of the international repercussions of national price policies for major agricultural commodities. The second part will be published in the August issue of this *Bulletin*.

Members of the Economics Division assisted in the collection and presentation of the material contained in this paper. The authors wish to acknowledge in particular the substantial contributions made by Dr. G. Blau, Dr. A. Hanau, and Mr. F. C. Schloemer.

modity Credit Corporation (CCC) and difficulties in maintaining domestic prices at support levels, and was met by the introduction of acreage allotments. Acreage allotments were also scheduled for 1951/52 but were withdrawn with the outbreak of the Korean crisis. Moreover, world crops in 1951/52 turned out to be among the lowest in postwar years. The import demand in 1951/52, following these crop decreases and the stimulation in trade caused by the Korean conflict, reached its highest postwar level. In this situation the accumulated stocks in the United States proved to be an asset and they were drawn upon heavily to meet export needs.

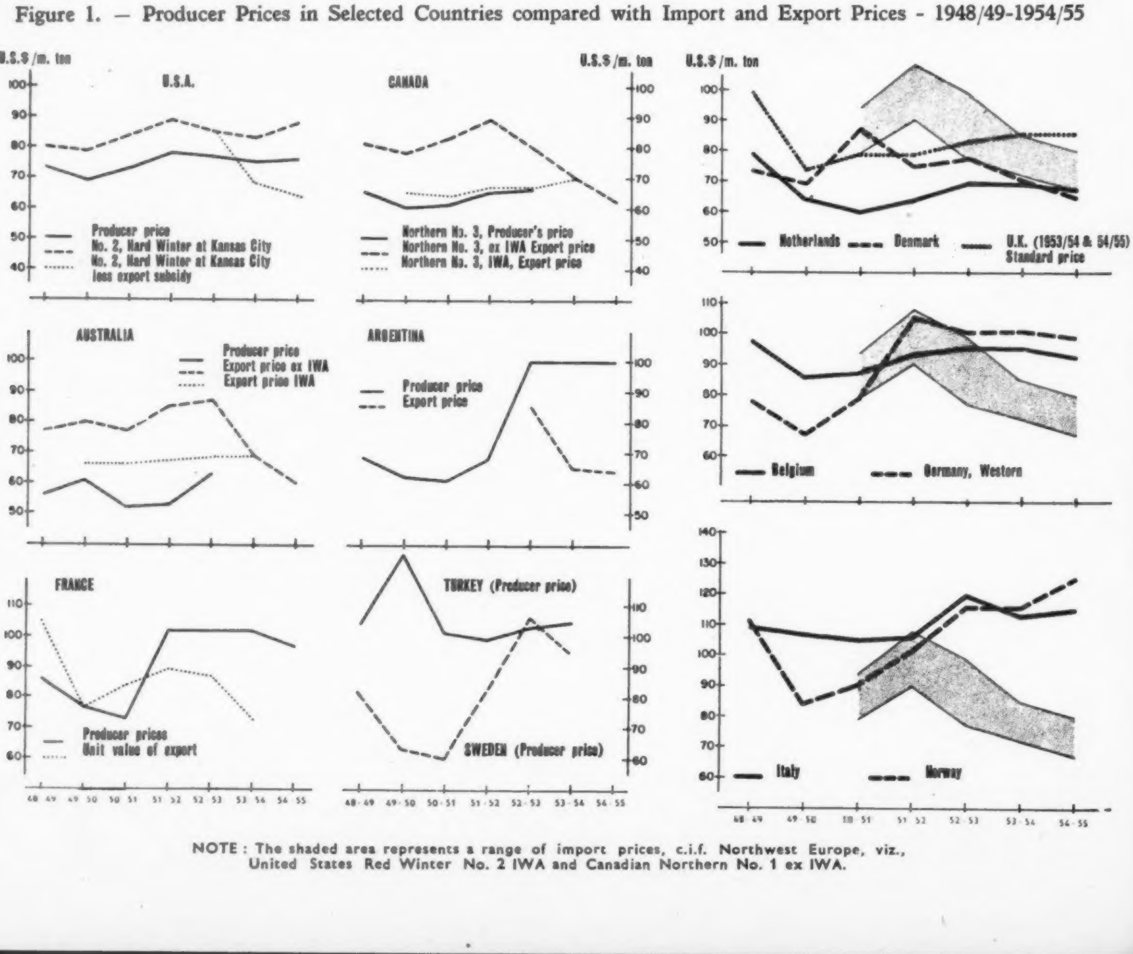
In the following year, 1952/53, grain acreages on the whole did not increase in the three major exporting countries, but in Argentina a change in the agricultural policy was followed by a remarkable increase. Importing countries' acreages continued their long-term expanding trend, very high yields were obtained generally, and world wheat production reached its postwar peak, 33 percent above the prewar average. The increase was most marked in exporting countries. Production of rice and coarse grain also increased. While the total grain trade did not decline markedly, wheat exports fell by 2 million tons and a larger proportion was supplied by exporters outside North America. Consequently, most of the increase in production in North America was added to stocks.

The production effort continued in 1953/54 and, though the bumper results of the previous year were not repeated in the four major exporting countries, the crops were substantial, while those in importing countries increased again. Grain exports declined further and there were consequently further additions to stocks. Production in 1954/55, particularly in the United States and Canada, was substantially reduced as a result of restrictive measures adopted in the United States and of unfavorable seasons in Canada and Australia. In importing regions, production was approximately the same as in 1953/54, but the lower quality of the European crops has supported their import demand. The slight increase in trade, however, was not of dimensions that would significantly modify the stock problem.

Price Developments

Wheat prices in export markets were relatively stable from 1949 to the end of 1952. Since then they have fallen appreciably but have been more

Figure 1. — Producer Prices in Selected Countries compared with Import and Export Prices - 1948/49-1954/55



NOTE: The shaded area represents a range of import prices, c.i.f. Northwest Europe, viz., United States Red Winter No. 2 IWA and Canadian Northern No. 1 ex IWA.

stable since mid-1954. This adjustment so far has not been generally reflected in national prices and price policies. Only in a few countries — exporting as well as importing — have domestic prices been kept in line with " world market prices. "

The range of world market prices for wheat can best be illustrated by the c.i.f. prices in Northwestern Europe for Canadian wheat (Canadian Northern No. 1) outside the International Wheat Agreement (IWA) and United States wheat (Red Winter No. 2) inside IWA (see Fig. 1). Until early 1952, c.i.f. prices of wheat sold outside IWA (as measured by Canadian Northern No. 1) were about $100 per metric ton. IWA sales were at prices consistent with the maximum of the Agreement's price range over the four years of the Agreement (1948/49-1952/53), changes in c.i.f. prices reflecting only changes in freight charges. Through 1952/53, producer prices in European importing countries in general remained between the upper and lower levels of c.i.f. prices. Exceptions were the Netherlands ($69 per ton) and Switzerland ($148 per ton).

Export prices of wheat sold outside the Wheat Agreement were generally in line with the higher United States domestic prices through 1952/53 (Fig. 1). Prices to domestic consumers were at IWA levels in Canada and at a lower fixed price in Australia. In the United States, however, exporters received a subsidy to bridge the difference between IWA maximum prices and the higher level of supported domestic prices. Until 1952/53, export prices of non-members of IWA, such as Argentina and Turkey, were in line with the free world market prices (outside IWA), or at times even higher because of premiums for non-dollar grain.

In 1953/54, wheat prices changed materially in response to the great increase in supplies. World prices dropped to crop-year averages of about $72 per metric ton c.i.f. for soft wheat and $85 for Canadian wheat, and IWA prices fell below the IWA maximum. To meet this situation the United States adjusted its system of export subsidies so as to allow export prices to move below the IWA maximum.[1] Moreover, since December 1953, the United States has also been exporting wheat outside IWA at the same price as for IWA sales. Canadian wheat prices for non-IWA sales fell to the IWA maximum in August 1953 and subsequently prices for both IWA and non-IWA exports have moved downwards together. Argentine wheat also was exported at considerably lower prices in 1953/54 to compete with supplies from other sources. The decline in export prices continued until June 1954 when the export price of Canadian Northern No. 1 stood at $1.75 per bushel. There has been no material change since.

The decline in prices over the last two and a half years (as measured by the Class II export price for Canadian Northern No. 1) has amounted to nearly 30 percent. This decline, though serious in its effects on the economies of wheat exporting countries, is much more moderate than the two sharp falls experienced in 1929/30 and 1937/38, even when allowance is made for the concurrent falls in general prices in the two earlier periods.

Tables 1 and 2, which compare producer prices of wheat (in certain selected exporting and importing countries) with world market prices, indicate the divergences between these prices and thereby give a rough guide to the degree of protection granted by governments to domestic producers.

Table 1. — Producer Prices of Wheat in Selected Exporting Countries compared with Export Prices

Item	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55[1] (6 months)
	U.S. dollars per metric ton						
UNITED STATES							
Producer price	73	69	73	73	77	75	76
No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City	80	79	84	89	85	83	88
Export subsidy (Atlantic coast)	—	18	22	24	18	15	24
CANADA							
Producer price (Northern No. 3)[2]	65	60	61	65	66	—	—
Export price, IWA (Northern No. 3)[2]	—	65	64	67	67	70	62
Export price, non-IWA (Northern No. 3)[2]	81	78	83	89	80	70	62
AUSTRALIA							
Producer price	56	61	52	53	63	—	—
Export price, IWA (f.o.b.)	—	66	66	67	68	69	60
Export price, non-IWA (f.o.b.)	77	80	77	85	87	69	60
ARGENTINA							
Producer price	68	62	61	68	100	100	100
Export price[3]	—	—	99	—	85	65	64
TURKEY							
Producer price	104	126	101	99	103	105	—
Export price (estim., f.o.b.)	—	—	—	—	—	75	—
FRANCE							
Producer price[4]	86	77	73	102	102	102	97
Export unit value	105	77	84	89	87	73	—
SWEDEN							
Producer price	82	63	60	82	106	95	—
Export unit value	—	—	—	—	98	73	—

NOTE: Prices are not strictly comparable owing to differences in quality and location.

[1] Preliminary, partly estimated. — [2] In store Fort William-Port Arthur. — [3] Calculated f.o.b. equivalent of c.i.f. prices. — [4] Fixed price to farmers, no allowance made for taxes and storage costs.

[1] Under the renewed Wheat Agreement the maximum was raised, but was still lower than the domestic price ruling in the United States.

Table 2. — Producer Prices of Wheat in Selected Importing Countries compared with Import Prices

Item	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55[1] (6 months)
	..... *U.S. dollars per metric ton*						
IMPORT PRICES, C.I.F. NORTH-WEST EUROPE							
1) United States Red Winter No. 2, IWA	—	—	79	90	77	72	67
2) Canadian Northern No. 1 non-IWA	—	—	[2]94	[2]108	99	85	80
PRODUCER PRICES IN IMPORTING COUNTRIES							
3) Netherlands	79	64	60	64	69	69	67
4) Denmark	73	69	87	75	78	[3]71	65
5) India [4]	—	—	72	72	72	81	78
6) United Kingdom	99	74	78	79	83	[5]86	[6]61
7) Egypt	88	66	61	61	61	93	86
8) Belgium	98	86	87	93	95	95	92
9) Japan	—	64	77	85	93	95	99
10) Germany, Western	78	67	79	105	100	101	99
11) Italy	109	107	105	106	120	113	115
12) Norway...............	111	84	91	102	116	116	126
13) Switzerland	145	145	144	144	148	150	—

NOTE: Prices are not strictly comparable owing to differences in quality and location.

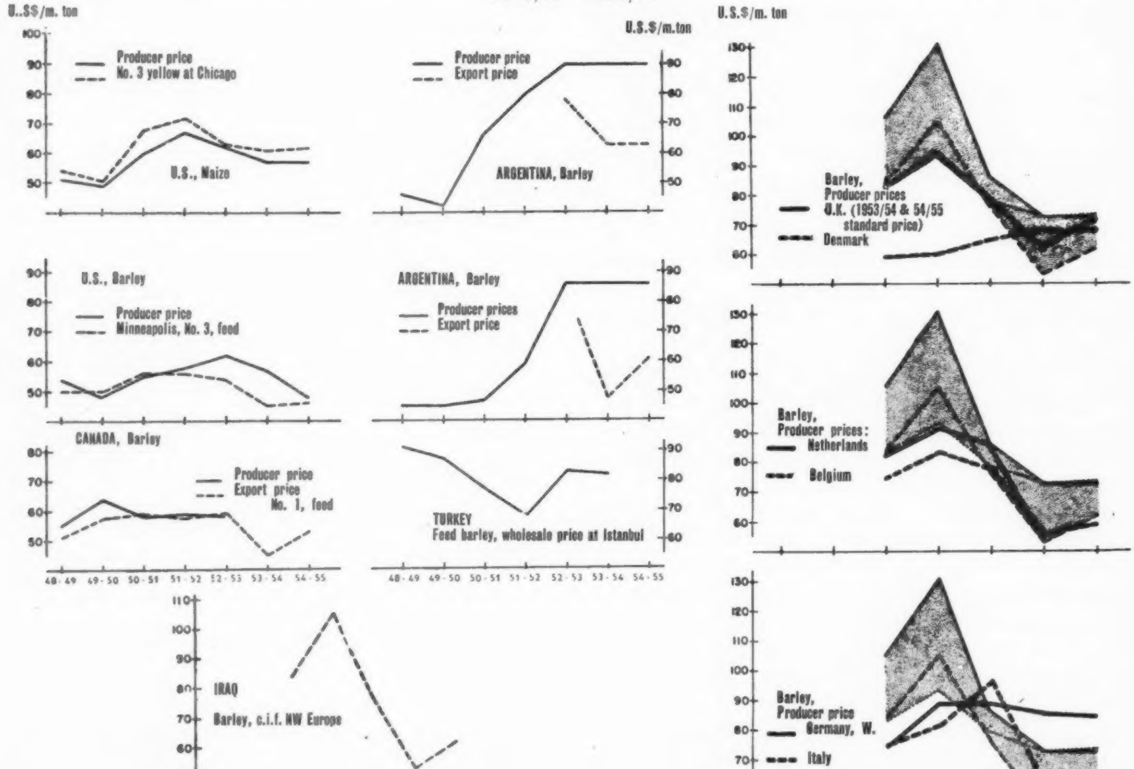
[1]Preliminary, partly estimated. — [2]Estimates, based on Canadian export prices plus freight and charges. — [3]Price at Copenhagen. — [4]Wholesale procurement prices. — [5]Standard price to producers fixed at $86 per metric ton in 1953/54 and 1954/55. The difference between the standard and the market price is covered by "deficiency payments" to producers. — [6]Excluding deficiency payment.

Differences in qualities and in locations (e.g., producer prices as compared with f.o.b. or c.i.f. prices) make close comparison impossible.

A downward adjustment of world market prices of maize and feed barley started about the same time as the decline in wheat, with sharp falls in non-dollar quotations, but the extent of the decline in the dollar countries has been more moderate than that of wheat. Until this time, domestic prices generally were not over-valued when compared with export prices ($80-90 per metric ton c.i.f., autumn 1952). However, several countries have insulated their domestic price levels, exporting countries employing subsidies and importing countries applying import measures. In contrast to wheat, several importing countries sooner or later have allowed coarse grain prices to find a lower level (Fig. 2 and Table 3).

Price policies for coarse grain in exporting countries are also generally less rigid than for wheat (Table 4). This is not true, however, for the United States which has exported large quantities in the postwar period. Subsidies to adjust export prices to the domestic price level and the

Figure 2. — Producer Prices of Coarse Grain in Selected Countries compared with Import and Export Prices 1948/49 - 1954/55



NOTE: The shaded area represents a range of import prices, c.i.f. Northwestern Europe, viz., Iraq, barley (▬ ▬ ▬), United States maize (.....), and Argentina maize (———)

Table 3. — Producer Prices of Barley in Importing Countries compared with Import Prices for Barley and Maize

Item	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55[1] (6 months)
	U.S dollars per metric ton				
IMPORT PRICES, C.I.F. NORTH-WEST EUROPE					
Canadian barley, No. 2 feed	78	81	75	61	69
Iraq barley, feed	84	105	76	53	62
United States maize	83	93	79	73	74
Argentine maize	106	131	86	73	73
PRODUCER PRICES OF BARLEY IN IMPORTING COUNTRIES[2]					
Sweden	56	68	70	55	64
Belgium	75	84	78	56	61
Netherlands	82	92	86	59	—
Denmark[3]	83	94	78	62	72
Italy[4]	75	87	96	63	61
United Kingdom	59	60	65	[5]69	[6]65
France[7]	49	80	81	71	65
Germany, Western	75	89	89	86	85
Switzerland	106	113	114	—	—

NOTE: Prices are not strictly comparable owing to differences in quality and location.

[1]Preliminary, partly estimated. — [2]Mostly feed barley. — [3]Copenhagen market price. — [4]Free price at Foggia. — [5]Standard price to producers in 1953/54 and 1954/55 fixed at $69 per metric ton. — [6]Excluding deficiency payment. — [7]From September 1951, average quotations at Paris commercial exchange.

world market prices were introduced on a limited scale in 1953/54. Previously, CCC occasionally sold maize from stocks at lower prices, but only in the case of grain showing deterioration in quality. However, since 1952/53 the price support has kept maize prices on a relatively high level, and in consequence government stocks have accumulated.

Table 4. — Producer Prices of Barley and Maize in Exporting Countries compared with Export Prices

Country and grain	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1954/54	1954/55[1] (6 months)
	U. S. dollar per metric ton						
UNITED STATES							
Maize							
Producer price	51	49	60	67	62	57	57
Chicago, No. 3 yellow	54	51	68	72	63	61	62
Barley							
Producer price	54	48	55	58	62	57	48
Minneapolis, No. 3 feed	50	50	56	56	54	45	46
CANADA							
Barley							
Producer price	55	64	58	59	58	—	—
Export price, No. 1 feed	51	57	59	58	59	45	53
ARGENTINA							
Maize							
Producer price	46	42	66	80	90	90	90
Export price[2]	—	—	93	121	77	63	63
Barley							
Producer price	45	45	47	59	86	86	86
Export price[2]	—	—	87	—	74	48	61
TURKEY							
Barley							
Producer price[3]	91	87	77	73	83	82	—

NOTE: Prices are not strictly comparable owing to differences in quality and location.

[1]Preliminary, partly estimated. — [2]Calculated f.o.b. equivalent of c.i.f prices. — [3]Wholesale price at Istanbul for feed barley.

Argentina and Turkey have insulated domestic prices from world market levels and are subsidizing exports. Iraq's export prices of barley move freely and are passed on to producers.

Main Aspects of Exporters' and Importers' Policies

The policy measures enacted in support of domestic production in the thirties were largely of an *ad hoc* character and were resorted to as a means of dealing with the exceptional situation created by the depression. Today's measures have a more permanent character. Their forms may be altered and adapted to changes in the general grain situation, but their essential features are not likely to disappear in a short period since most governments have now accepted some responsibility for maintaining farmers' returns. This is true particularly of grain since in several countries cereals represent a very large proportion of the agricultural output.

Government policy has been primarily concerned with providing stability of prices and of income. Frequently, the objective aimed at is not merely the elimination of short-run price fluctuations but also the assurance of a return from agriculture compatible with returns in other occupations. Other more general aims are the furthering of economic development, national security, and protection of the balance of payments.

Until 1952, price policies were generally in line with the requirements of a shortage situation. They were on the whole designed to give incentives for increased production, on the one hand in exporting countries in order to assure supplies to meet overseas responsibilities, and on the other, in importing countries, to make the largest possible use of domestic resources. The incompatibilities in the trends of production and consumption in exporting and importing countries, and in the price and production policies underlying these trends, were not significant in these years of short supply. Once the shortage was overcome, however, the incompatibilities became evident, and the problem of adjusting policies to the new situation has been recognized.

The following notes attempt to point out the effects which domestic policies in the main grain producing and trading countries have had in bringing about the present situation.

UNITED STATES

The United States policy aims at maintaining farm prices that will ensure an equitable relationship between farm and non-farm incomes. This policy gave farmers incentives to expand production because, among other reasons, it reduced their price risks. However, it supported farmers' prices when prices in international trade fell,

resulting in prices higher than would otherwise have been obtained. It is an inherent feature of the United States policy that in some years the returns to producers are independent of the existing demand conditions and consequently domestic prices of wheat (the grain which has been most in need of support) have risen above those of some other exporting countries. However, if surplus stocks accumulate, the legislation makes the maintenance of high support prices conditional on the acceptance by farmers of acreage restrictions and marketing quotas.

The floor price established by the United States policy is ensured by means of facilities enabling farmers to deliver their grain to CCC, as collateral for non-recourse loans, on terms equivalent to the support price. These operations, having continued beyond a point at which supplies were balanced by outlets, resulted in the piling up of government stocks. They prevented a disruption in world prices which would otherwise have occurred after the large harvests of 1952 and 1953. Acreage restrictions and marketing quotas were introduced for the 1954 harvest, in order to bring production into better balance with demand, and repeated for the current year. In addition, as from 1955, the level of price support will be reduced, in response to the growth in supplies, from 90 percent of parity to 82.5 percent. Exports have required subsidies to equate the domestic to the foreign price and the expansion of imports of some grain, such as barley and oats, that would be attracted by the protected market, has been limited by quotas.

The United States policy must be judged in the light of the conditions prevailing in the world in the earlier postwar years. In years of shortage, the expansion of production and export availabilities in the United States may have set a limit to price rises. Moreover, given that the production adjustment in the United States was needed (as evidenced by the size of the stock at the end of 1949/50), the price support program in the two following years can hardly be held responsible for having artificially supported world prices, because commercial quotations in these years were above the effective price support level and increased exports could be maintained only by reducing stocks. In subsequent years of easier supplies, on the other hand, an "umbrella effect" on world prices materialized, and an incentive for production in other countries was maintained. Finally, when surplus conditions developed and prices weakened, the domestic price in the United States, supported by the expansion of CCC stocks, remained above the price obtainable in the export market. Thus, the United States had to subsidize IWA and non-IWA exports. In this situation, the United States can affect the world price only through the rate at which its stocks are released for export. The domestic price then plays no direct role in the determination of the world price.

The contribution of the United States policy to the present shift to a surplus situation, although substantial, is partial. Much was due to the coincidence of bumper crops, to the falling demand for exports, and to the increased exports by other suppliers — i.e., the combined effect of policies adopted in importing and in other exporting countries.

Canada and Australia

These two countries may be considered together because they have adopted similar measures and the general aim of their policies is also similar.

An initial price has been paid to farmers in Canada and this has acquired the significance of a minimum. In Australia, there was first a low fixed price for domestic sales and subsequently, under the recently adopted stabilization scheme, returns to farmers are to be determined by the price at which IWA sales are made but will not be less than the ascertained cost of production. In both countries, the initial or minimum price has been set below the price currently obtainable for export, producers subsequently receiving supplementary payments resulting from export sales.

This kind of guarantee, even if set at a moderately low level, might still have served as an incentive to production, because farmers were assured that their returns would not fall below the guaranteed minimum price. In postwar years, farm wheat prices in Australia and Canada have been below the levels reached in other countries. Thus, if any support to farm prices for wheat has materialized, it is due to the coincidence of the indirect effects of the United States price support on the world markets and the responsibility of the marketing boards towards the farmers to sell to the latter's best advantage. The Boards, in fact, sold outside IWA at prices very close to United States market quotations up to mid-1953. Under the Canadian and Australian marketing systems, however, downward price adjustments in the world market are transferred to producers. As to consumers' prices, in Australia they have been held hitherto below the export price levels, and in Canada, at the lowest export price level. Domestic consumption in these countries was thus left to adjust itself to the lowest possible price.

Argentina, Turkey, and France

In these countries, the price to producers — chiefly for wheat — is a fixed price. The levels of prices and the method of determining them differ. In postwar years, the fixed price in France and Turkey has been established above the levels at

which exports could be made. For Argentina, it did not become a supported price until 1951/52.

The new policy in Argentina and the policies of production expansion in France and Turkey have been successful. The resulting exportable supplies appeared on the market in years of large availability and of contracting world import demand. Production in these countries, however, can develop independently of conditions in the export market, but not indefinitely because losses on exports may reach levels at which a reconsideration of prices to producers is forced on the governments.

In France, such a reconsideration was made in 1954, when the policy for wheat moved away from a fixed price to producers towards a "two-price" system by which lower returns on exports are reflected in the price received by farmers.

As in the case of the United States, the repercussions abroad of a "fixed price" policy depend on the demand and supply situation on the world market. Additional supplies obtained by price incentives in a shortage situation may contribute towards stabilization in world markets. In a surplus situation, the maintenance of high price incentives may contribute to destabilizing them.

Western European Importing Countries

Policies of price stabilization for grain in Western European importing countries have not been adopted solely with the aim of eliminating short-run price fluctuations. Incomes from grain have been kept at levels which would encourage the use of domestic resources and thereby reduce imports. This policy was motivated in part by balance-of-payments reasons. In some cases, prices to consumers were maintained as low as possible for social as well as economic reasons, though this was sometimes achieved by the use of subsidies. Finally, policies other than price policies were introduced or strengthened to improve productivity in agriculture and consequently to reduce the disadvantage of grain production in many European countries as compared with that of overseas exporting countries.

It is difficult to distinguish between increases in production due to price policy and increases due to other agricultural policies. Both types have been successful. In most Western European countries production increased more because of increasing yields than of expanded acreages. A price policy, of course, by encouraging more intensive cultivation, may contribute to yield increases as much as technical advances.

Policies of price guarantees in Western Europe rely largely on cost-of-production criteria, implicitly assumed or explicitly stated in the different legislations. The implication of such criteria is that the degree of protection is changed only with changes in the relative advantage of grain production in each country. The nature of the guarantees varies from "target" to "fixed" prices, maintained either through the control of supplies by means of import controls and/or through government control of practically all stages of marketing. Social and economic aims calling for low prices to consumers have been met during the period of grain shortage, either by means of subsidies and even forms of rationing, or by transferring to consumers the benefits of imports at lower prices, or by lower prices to producers, accompanied by measures attempting to prevent them from shifting from wheat to other crops.

When the general grain situation changed from one of shortage to one of surplus, measures protecting producers were largely maintained by means either of continuing protection to domestic production or continued control on imports. The most important exception is represented by the decontrol of the grain trade in the United Kingdom, the largest grain importer. It is too early to say what effect the United Kingdom policy of free market prices to consumers and producers, with a "floor price" guarantee maintained by means of direct payments to farmers, will have on production, consumption, and imports. It may be expected, however, that consumption, at least of feed grain, will expand to the maximum limit compatible with prices in the international markets and that production will not be encouraged above the present levels except to the extent made possible by gains in productivity or by reductions in costs of production.

There are indications that the level of protection relative to import prices is rising in some countries because domestic prices have failed to respond to the fall in import prices. In Western European countries which still practice policies of insulation of domestic markets from foreign markets it may be expected that, if the level of protection is maintained and imports continue to be strictly controlled, some further reduction of imports might take place, depending of course, each year, on the effects of weather on domestic crops.

Far Eastern Countries

Policies in the Far East differ from those of European countries in that their consumer's aspects has assumed greater importance. Special efforts have been made to prevent prices to these low-income consumers from rising too much. Owing to the limited financial means available, the burden of low prices to consumers has been borne to some extent by producers. In some countries, measures have been enforced to mitigate the impact of the inflationary tendencies resulting from the Korean conflict upon domestic price structures and cost-of-living levels. In some areas, political conditions

prevented expansion of production. The withholding of part of the proceeds from exports by State selling agencies, for national revenue purposes, may similarly have operated as a disincentive to producers.

Prices to rice producers increased after 1951/52 in most deficit Far Eastern countries, in both money and real terms or in real terms alone, reflecting deliberate government measures aiming at providing incentives to expand production. Acreages under paddy expanded in practically all grain importing and grain self-sufficient countries in that area except Japan. The expansion of paddy production was accompanied by increases in other grains.

The fall in the import demand of some Far Eastern countries may therefore be attributed in some measure to price policies, but here, too, agricultural policies other than those regulating prices have played a significant role. These policies have encouraged production chiefly by increasing productivity by means of investments in land reclamation, irrigation, etc., and by introducing technological improvements in cultivation practices. Production of net grain importers in the Far East may be expected to expand, if present conditions are maintained, but whether it will expand in the same measure as demand or more or less quickly is difficult to say. It is equally difficult to foresee how far these developments will affect wheat trade.

Significance of National Policies for International Trade

Types of National Price Policies

One method of classifying national price policies is according to the way in which different schemes are financed. Some are self-financing, requiring no appropriation of public funds; others must be specially financed; still others may yield a financial surplus — i.e., a contribution to the general revenue.

In the case of *importing countries*, self-financing schemes and schemes yielding a financial surplus are those by which producers receive returns higher than, or equal to, the price paid by consumers on both domestic and imported supplies, while consumers pay a price higher than the import price. Schemes of this kind may be implemented by domestic or import measures or by a combination of the two. Domestic measures include milling levies on imported supplies, milling quotas, and sometimes a State monopoly in the domestic market. Import measures include import duties (rarely found in isolation for wheat but often used for other grain), import quotas, and sometimes State import monopolies. The difference between self-financing schemes and those leading to a financial surplus is not to be found in the market structures or in the measures implemented, but in the way in which revenue items, such as import duties, levies, State monopoly profits, etc., are spent. If those entire revenues are devoted to reducing the price to domestic consumers, the scheme will be perfectly self-financing; if part of the revenue is not so spent, consumption is indirectly taxed.

Schemes which call for special financing provisions maintain a total return to producers at a level set by law, which may be different from the price payable by consumers on both domestic and imported supplies. When the price of the latter is below the established producers' return, producers are protected from the effects of free market conditions by a direct government payment. The domestic consumer will bear the burden of that protection as a taxpayer,[2] but he is able to obtain the quantities he is willing to buy at the current free market price, i.e., at the lowest possible price.

In *exporting countries*, market schemes differ from those in importing countries, since the problem of protecting domestic producers can be solved in only a few cases at the expense of all consumers, i.e., including foreign consumers, and the sources of revenue available are only domestic. A self-financing scheme with a fixed return to domestic producers is difficult to obtain. It can be obtained only by systems of limited price guarantee based on multiple price schemes. In this case, the guaranteed price applies only to the quantities produced and consumed domestically. This guarantee may be implemented by direct control on the domestic market, which in some cases will also call for controls on imports. Exported supplies will yield to the producer a "free market" return. The total return to producers is, therefore, an average price.

The "pool system" adopted by some exporting countries has some features in common with self-financing schemes. However, it has been implemented in such a way that it has assumed more the form of a simple marketing organization than that of a scheme to assure protection of producers' returns at a given level, because the price guarantees are fixed at levels lower than current market prices.

Non-self-financing schemes in exporting countries are those involving subsidies on exports paid out of general revenue funds, or the enactment of special measures whereby domestic consumers, not necessarily of grain, are called upon by indirect

[2] In the case of self-financing schemes, the consumers contribute to the protection in the measure in which they consume grain and livestock products obtained from grain feed, since their protection is paid in the form of higher prices. In non-self-financing schemes, the taxpayers (who may also be consumers) contribute to the protection in a measure related to the level of their income, depending on the characteristics of the national taxation system.

means to pay the difference between the higher domestic and the lower foreign prices. The case of export subsidies is well known and very easily recognizable; indirect measures are more difficult to identify. In some cases, they take the form of multiple exchange rates.

Some General International Effects

In studying the international effects of national policies, the main questions to be determined are whether consumption only is affected, or only production, or both; the direction in which they are affected and the extent to which this is reflected in the quantities imported or exported. In addition, it is also a matter of interest to know the extent to which the effects of policies established on domestic markets are allowed to affect foreign markets, and how far conditions in the latter are reflected in the former.

Policies in Importing Countries. From the point of view of price stabilization on domestic markets, any of the schemes mentioned above are capable to a varying extent of protecting domestic producers from the effects of free market prices. From the point of view of price stabilization in the international markets, policies which allow consumers the benefit of lower foreign prices assure, within the limits set by the flexibility of demand for food and feed grain, more stability of demand than those which require the consumers to bear the full burden of protection. In one case, consumption is always the largest possible at the lower price level; in the other, it is that compatible with the price established by law on the domestic market. The effect on consumption is, of course, larger for feed grain than for food grain.

The method of protection which has been traditionally employed in importing countries is that of import duties. Tariffs assure a margin of protection which, from the point of view of domestic producers, is a guarantee that the price they will receive will be above the foreign price, but it is not a guaranteed price in absolute terms. Tariffs do not completely insulate domestic production from the foreign market, except in the extreme case when they reach such a height that the country imposing them ceases to be an importer. As compared with administrative import restrictions, tariff rates are usually relatively stable and subject to changes through international bargaining rather than unilateral action. Thus, in general, they tend to interfere less with the exporters' opportunities to develop foreign markets than do import quotas. On the other hand, they do not give producers in importing countries as absolute and easily adjustable protection as quotas do. A policy based on import quotas tends to insulate completely the domestic from the international market, because quantities imported may be adjusted to maintain a given price level on the domestic market, while with tariffs, the domestic price cannot be maintained at a given absolute level. Within the framework of a quota system, guaranteed prices to the producer can be established. The resulting expansion may be larger than that obtained with tariffs because price uncertainty is removed. Of great importance is the fact that a quota policy may — in the short run — also result in wider fluctuations in the import demand of the country practicing it, depending on the size of the domestic crop.

Instead of an import quota, a "domestic quota" can be used as a means of guaranteeing a price to domestic producers. A domestic quota is enforced by requiring millers or other processors to use a given quantity or proportion of domestic grain. A domestic quota and an import quota are similar in their effects on international trade.

The international effect of a policy, whereby the price is left to find its own level on the market and imports adjust themselves freely while producers receive a price different from that which consumers pay, depends on the effects of the producers' price on domestic production. The producers' return may be higher than the market price because a subsidy is paid directly, as a given amount of money per unit produced, or indirectly, as when a government agency intervenes between producers and consumers selling to the latter at the lower free market price.

In practice schemes tend to be composed of two or more of the basic measures referred to above. The more complex scheme is obtained where imports and domestic marketings are brought under the authority of a single agency, directly managed or simply controlled by the government. Under such an arrangement, producers may sell their crops to the agency, or to merchants bound by law to purchase domestic supplies at a fixed price. Under another arrangement, producers may sell their crops freely in the market but the government agency is ready to purchase at an announced or government-fixed price all supplies offered or stated quantities. This is usually operated in conjunction with an import monopoly. The free market existing under such conditions is a "conditioned market" where supplies are so managed that the government-fixed or "target" price is practically always obtained. The foreign effects of such schemes are difficult to appraise because they depend mainly on the behavior of the monopolistic agency. Generally speaking, import monopolies tend to show many of the features of the "import quota," particularly in that they consider demand for imports as a residual, and imports are more dependent on the size of the domestic crop

than on international prices. Import restrictions by means of monopolies are adjusted more easily and more frequently than import quotas set by law or on the basis of statutory provisions. The latter, moreover, are publicly announced and the quantities which a country will import are usually known. Where an import monopoly exists, however, imports are known only after they have materialized. Monopolies can operate markets where consumers and domestic producers pay and receive different prices. They can easily be made the tools of policies not strictly agricultural and are usually resorted to in order to facilitate operations in markets where discriminative pricing is practiced, thus tending to weaken the effectiveness of price as a means of directing demand to the lowest cost sources of imports.

Policies in Exporting Countries. For exporting countries, the effect of domestic policies on the international market depends on their influence on the quantities produced, consumed domestically, and made available for export.

Privately handled exports can be maintained by an exporting country without special measures only when the domestic price is at the same level as the export price. This, however, may come about when the exporter supplies such a large share of world demand that, if part of his supplies are withheld from the export market (e.g., by storage or by physical restriction of either production or marketing), the price on the foreign market is also supported at the level of the exporter's domestic price. When these conditions do not apply, the maintenance of the domestic price at a level above foreign market prices involves one (or a combination) of three courses: first, reducing production to a size compatible with domestic needs and ceasing to be an exporter; secondly, lowering the price to consumers; thirdly, introducing special foreign trade measures, such as export subsidies and/or flexible exchange rates, to make the price paid by foreign consumers independent of the price received by domestic producers. Of course, another alternative could be to change the policy scheme, e.g., by establishing a self-financing multiple price scheme.

For grain, the reduction of domestic production is not an easy course. Grain usually represents a substantial part of the agricultural output of grain exporting countries. Storage is less difficult but involves large investments in grain inventories and in storage capacity and cannot provide an enduring solution. Measures directed towards expansion of domestic consumption by subsidies may absorb only a small part of any excess supplies for feed grain. Since the share of grain consumed domestically is usually relatively large, the subsidies involved would be high. For all these reasons, special export measures are the more usual methods of dealing with excess supplies created by domestic price policy or unusually favorable weather conditions.

Schemes whereby the supported price is paid by domestic consumers sometimes require a "marketing monopoly" with monopoly power over exports. The agency handling such a monopoly stands ready to purchase all supplies offered for sale at a "fixed price" and sells in the domestic market at the same price (plus a marketing margin). Quantities available for export are sold at the price obtainable on the foreign market, which may be higher or lower than the domestic price. If the aim of the monopolistic agency is merely that of stabilizing the price to producers, the excess revenue, which may accrue to the agency when the domestic producers' price is below that on the foreign market, may provide for the deficits occurring in the opposite situation. If deficits are not reflected in producer prices, exports must be subsidized and production thus receives a price incentive not justified by market conditions. Alternatively, if there are profits, production suffers disincentives (or is deprived of incentives). When profits and losses of the export monopoly are distributed to producers, the policy provides a long-term stabilization scheme with no protection involved. The average return to producers is made dependent on the different prices charged on the domestic and the export market. In actual policy arrangements in some countries, however, either profits only or only part of the loss is reflected in producer prices, or some special measures are introduced, e.g., marketing quotas and/or restrictions, or subsidies may be granted.

Schemes involving the removal of supplies from the market and subsidies on exports can have a considerable effect on the international market. In the first place, by its storage policy, the exporting country can keep supplies both for the domestic market and for export so low that, despite "excess" supplies in storage, prices tend to rise. Such action, in the absence of other measures, for example, production controls, would tend to make for even larger "excess" supplies because of the inability of prices to reflect the real price situation. Moreover, through export subsidies, the exporting country could cause the export price to be lower — and the quantities it exports larger — than they would otherwise be. This could be at the expense of the exporters, for, if other exporters allow changes in export prices to be reflected in their producers' returns, some disincentives to their producers might result and this would affect their long-term shares in the world market.

Commodity Notes

WHEAT

Supply Prospects for 1955/56

Further deterioration in the condition of the United States winter wheat crop occurred in April and May, the official estimate based on conditions on 1 June being 17.4 million metric tons, compared with the final estimate of 21.5 million tons for the 1954 crop. The expected yield per acre is about average, but is lower than last year's. With the addition of the spring wheat crop, tentatively indicated at 5.6 million tons, the total prospective wheat crop of the United States would amount to 23 million tons, a decrease of 13 percent from the 1954 crop. Latest reports show, however, an improvement in the crop owing to better moisture conditions.

With the addition of the end-of-season carry-over at 1 July, now officially expected to reach about 27 million tons, total supplies in 1955/56 should reach 50 million tons, which would be far in excess of requirements. However, domestic disappearance and exports, if they reach again the 1954/55 levels of about 17 million tons and 7.3 million tons respectively, are slightly larger than the new crop. Consequently there may be some drawing on stocks in the coming season and the carry-over on 1 July 1956 should show some reduction for the first time in three years.

Since the supply anticipated in the following year (1956/57) would remain above normal, the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the United States legislation, has again proclaimed an acreage allotment for the 1956 crop. The allotment, as in the current year, will be 55 million acres (22 million hectares), this being the minimum laid down by the legislation. In accordance with the formula whereby the level of support is made to vary with anticipated supplies, the support price for the 1956 crop has been set at 76 percent of parity, or $1.81 per bushel (national farm average), compared with 82.5 percent of parity, or $2.06 per bushel, for the 1955 crop. However, support at the announced level was conditional on the acceptance of marketing quotas, through a referendum which was held on 25 June, by a majority of two thirds of wheat growers. The required majority in favor of quotas was obtained and marketings will consequently be limited to the output of the announced acreage. Growers who do not limit their crop to their allotments will be subject to penalty.

Sowing of wheat in Canada has been delayed, but was nearing completion early in June. It was expected that the acreage sown would be smaller than last year, but since moisture conditions appeared satisfactory and since rust damage is not expected to be as extensive, it is probable that a better crop than the 8.1 million tons of last year can be obtained. Canadian end-of-season stocks on 1 August are provisionally expected to reach 12.8 million tons. This is smaller than stocks on the same date in 1954 (15.9 million tons), though still above the level of two years earlier and is the result of the poor 1954 crop, exports and domestic demand in the current year differing only slightly from those of 1953/54.

Reports on the European wheat crops are in general satisfactory, but indicate late crops in many countries. Rain fell in May and June, benefitting a number of areas where moisture had been deficient. The area under wheat in France is slightly larger than last year; a preliminary estimate made in June pointed to a harvest of 9.4 million tons, but later reports suggest that this figure may be exceeded. In the current year, France has exported approximately 2 million tons, the highest figure attained in postwar years, and on present expectations, supplies in the new season should be large enough to permit again large exports. Crops in Western Germany and the United Kingdom have made good progress recently, though there was an appreciable reduction in acreage in the latter country, while wet and cold weather did some harm to spring wheat in both countries. Winter kill in Western Germany this year was far below the extremely high percentage of last year and the crop is estimated to be average. Scandinavian countries and Finland may have smaller wheat crops. Reports on Spain indicate a crop of about 3 million tons, substantially less than the large crop of 1954. Increases, however, are likely in Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The Italian wheat crop is now estimated at 8.1 million tons compared with 7.3 million tons in 1954. Unofficial estimates for Turkey point to a wheat crop of 7 million tons; this is a substantial improvement over last year and will permit the export of relatively large quantities in 1955/56. Exports from Syria, however, are unlikely to be large since a reduction of output of about one quarter is expected compared with last year.

International Wheat Council

The International Wheat Council held its Seventeenth Session in London on 28-29 June 1955. Thirty-six countries were represented by delegates and advisers, and FAO was also represented by an observer.

In view of the fact that the coming crop year, beginning on 1 August 1955, is the last year of the present Agreement, the Council considered arrangements to be made for calling an international conference for the purpose of the renewal or replacement of the present Agreement. The Council established a Preparatory Committee to the Conference with terms of reference to review the present Agreement and to consider amendments or modifications which might be incorporated in a new Agreement and to submit a report with recommendations. The Committee comprises representatives of Australia, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Western Germany, India, Spain, and the United States and was given authority to invite other countries to serve on the Committee as might be considered desirable. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council were also appointed to serve as *ex officio* members of the Committee in their respective capacities.

The Council decided that all countries which have an interest in the international wheat trade shall be invited to the international conference. It is intended that the conference shall be convened during the second half of October.

MEAT

Production

Meat production during 1954 was generally high, reflecting strong demand and ample feed supplies. World production — excluding Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., and China — of beef and veal, pigmeat, and mutton and lamb was between 3 and 4 percent higher than in 1953 and 15 percent above 1950.

In Western Europe, considerable increases in meat supplies were recorded over recent years. Last year's production in 15 countries of this area was 8 percent larger than in 1953, and the average annual rate of increase for the last four years was 7 percent. Several countries appear to have reached a point where the problem of finding new outlets or reducing the rate of expansion may become urgent. In Denmark, for instance, pig numbers at the beginning of 1955 corresponded to a yearly bacon production of 500,000 tons. Domestic consumption absorbs about half this quantity; the contract with the United Kingdom provides for an export of 200,000 tons in the 1955/56 season, and production will have to be reduced unless other markets are found. France already had a substantial exportable surplus of meat in 1954 and further increases are likely. Endeavors to dispose of growing quantities in foreign markets may meet difficulties, partly because of the relatively high level of domestic prices.

Table 1. — Meat Production in Selected Countries 1953 and 1954

Region	Beef and veal		Pigmeat		Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	
	1953	1954[1]	1953	1954[1]	1953	1954[1]
	Thousand metric tons					
Western Europe (15 countries)	3 892	4 384	4 398	4 599	487	528
Canada, United States	6 848	7 213	4 966	4 930	343	347
Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay	3 212	3 230	571	556	296	302
Union of South Africa[2]	301	297	45	43	91	96
Australia, New Zealand[3]	871	919	126	124	738	702
TOTAL	15 124	16 043	10 106	10 252	1 955	1 975

[1]Provisional. — [2]Inspected slaughter only. — [3]Australia: 12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. New Zealand: 12-month period ending 30 September of year stated.

Meat supplies will be ample during 1955, with pigmeat production growing at a faster rate than production of other meat. In the first two months of this year, total meat production in the United Kingdom is estimated to have been 20 percent larger than the year before. During January-April, Denmark produced 15 percent more than in the same period last year, while in Western Germany the increase was 8 percent.

Owing to a favorable relationship between pigmeat and feed prices, pig numbers in the United States rose during 1954, and pigmeat production in 1955 is expected to show an increase of 8 percent, against a 3 percent increase of all meat production. In Canada the growth of production during the last two years was due to heavier slaughterings of cattle. In the current year, however, pigmeat production will be considerably above 1954 as pig numbers at the end of last year were 15 percent higher than the year before. In Oceania, the upward movement of production continued during the 1954/55 season. Argentina recorded a slight improvement in 1954, and it is likely that 1955 production will be a little higher again.

Trade

The volume of world meat exports including canned meat, expressed in carcass weight, was rather stable during the 1948-52 period, averaging 5 percent less than before the war. There was a strong expansion in 1953 resulting in an increase of 11 percent above the preceding year. The upward

movement continued in 1954, when the estimated volume of world exports was 7 percent higher than the year before and 11 percent over the prewar average.

A significant feature of world exports in the past year was the further strong increase in shipments from the four main exporting countries of Western Europe, i.e., Denmark, France, Ireland, and the Netherlands, total exports being 568,000 tons of carcass and prepared meat and 123,000 tons of canned meat, the corresponding figures for prewar being 305,000 tons and 17,000 tons, respectively. France exported 47,000 tons of beef against 8,000 tons in 1953, and larger exports of beef and veal were reported also by Denmark and Ireland. There were increases in pork exports from Denmark and the Netherlands. As to bacon, only Ireland shipped more than in 1953; Denmark exported slightly less and there was a reduction of 17 percent in the case of the Netherlands.

Table 2. — Meat Exports from Selected Countries Prewar, 1953, and 1954

Country	All types, except canned[1]			Canned		
	1934-38 average	1953	1954	1934-38 average	1953	1954
	Thousand metric tons					
Argentina	496	209	[2]216	70	58	[2]65
Uruguay	73	52	[2]55	33	14	[2]23
Australia[3]	244	268	208	4	64	67
New Zealand	267	333	377	3	14	13
Canada	84	42	42	[4]5	10	23
United States	57	76	70	5	11	11
Denmark	217	318	350	4	40	46
France	3	16	55	2	10	14
Ireland[3]	45	74	85	[5]1	12	12
Netherlands	40	66	68	10	44	51
TOTAL	1 526	1 454	[2]1 526	137	277	[2]325
WORLD TOTAL	1 755	1 610	[2]1 680	180	320	[2]370

[1]Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: beef and veal; mutton and lamb; pork; poultry, offal, and other meat. Prepared meat: bacon, ham, and salted pork; other prepared meat. — [2]Preliminary. — [3]Canned bacon and ham included under "All types, except canned." — [4]Four-year average. — [5]1938.

United Kingdom imports in 1954 were lower than the year before; the decline in the total of all categories, except canned meat, was 9 percent, largely because of a substantial reduction in shipments from Australia and Uruguay. United Kingdom beef imports in 1954 were 41,000 tons less than in the preceding year as an increase in imports of fresh and chilled beef was not sufficient to offset a 25 percent reduction in frozen beef.

The rationing of meat and bacon in the United Kingdom was ended at the beginning of July 1954. Imports reverted to private trade as soon as shipments due to the Ministry of Food for the year 1953/54 were completed, the only exception being bacon, for which the Ministry of Food remained the sole importer. The United Kingdom-New Zealand seven-year meat agreement was terminated on 30 September 1954 instead of 30 September 1955. Trade in meat from Australia was restored to private dealers in July 1954 for mutton and lamb, and in October 1954 for beef. Minimum prices were agreed upon for Australian beef, lamb, and mutton for a 12-month period beginning October 1954, with the provision that minimum prices for the period following 30 September 1955 will be negotiated before that date. Should market prices fall below the agreed minimum, the United Kingdom Government will make deficiency payments to be used for the benefit of Australian producers. Private imports of meat from Argentina began upon the completion of shipments to the Ministry of Food due under the Exchange of Notes of February 1954. According to the new trade agreement signed at the end of March, Argentina will ship meat to the value of 35 million pounds by the end of June 1956 but, in contrast to the previous practice, this is not a commitment but a target.

Table 3. — United Kingdom Meat Imports

Type of meat	1934-38	1953	1954	January - April	
				1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons				
Beef and veal	572	314	273	108	121
Mutton and lamb	338	358	332	116	136
Pork	59	45	33	12	18
Poultry, offal, and other meat	106	94	78	26	27
Bacon, ham, and salted pork	385	317	306	101	107
Prepared meat, other	1	9	9	3	2
TOTAL	1 461	1 137	1 031	366	411
Canned meat	71	171	183	49	48

The United States imported in 1954 less than the year before. Canned bacon and ham account for the major part of United States pigmeat imports; since 1952 their volume doubled and last year the main suppliers were the Netherlands, Denmark, Poland, and Western Germany. On the other hand,

Table 4. — United States Meat Imports,[1] 1949-54

Year	Beef and veal	Pigmeat	Mutton and lamb	Total
	Thousand metric tons			
1949	115	1	2	118
1950	158	15	1	174
1951	220	23	3	246
1952	195	32	3	230
1953	123	74	1	198
1954[2]	103	83	1	187

SOURCE: "The Livestock and Meat Situation" LMS-76, Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[1]Carcass weight equivalent of all meat, including canned meat. — [2]Preliminary.

because of heavy increases in domestic production, beef imports in the last two years were less than during the 1950-52 period.

Imports of live animals for slaughter (in terms of carcass weight) and of meat into Western Germany in 1954 were 145,000 tons against 139,000 tons in 1953 and they exceeded the 1952 level by 80 percent. Total meat imports — of which two thirds were beef — into the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries are estimated to have been about 120,000 tons, whereas in 1953 they were 23,000 tons only. Argentina, Uruguay, Denmark, and France were the biggest suppliers.

During the first months of the current year, trade in meat compared favorably with 1954. During January-April, exports from Denmark and the Netherlands were substantially larger than in 1954 and Argentina exported in the first four months of this year 30 percent more carcass beef than in the corresponding period of 1954; but there was a severe reduction in exports from Uruguay. Because of the expected decline in beef production in this country, the government fixed the quality to be exported in 1955 at 20,000 tons, this being less than half the quality shipped last year.

United Kingdom imports of all categories of meat, except canned meat, in January-April 1955 were 12 percent higher than the year before. Imports of chilled beef were four times as large as in the first four months of 1954 and there was a strong increase in shipments of live cattle from Ireland. The increase in bacon was due to larger shipments from Denmark and the Netherlands, while imports from Ireland and Poland declined.

Production in the main meat exporting countries is developing in a satisfactory way and import demand in general is strong; it is likely, therefore, that the volume of world trade in meat in 1955 will remain at last year's level or will exceed it. In view of the expansion in pigmeat production, particularly in the United Kingdom and Western Germany, countries which export pigmeat and its products may encounter certain difficulties in disposing of their exportable supplies. The U.S.S.R. continued to purchase meat in world markets. According to trade reports, New Zealand shipped to the U.S.S.R. in March 5,000 tons of mutton, and the list of commodities to be exchanged with Argentina in 1955 contains, among other items, 20,000 tons of mutton.

RICE

Rice is not a homogeneous product and the large number of qualities and grades of both paddy and processed rice make any comparison of prices difficult. The price differences, known as "differentials," between different varieties are very wide and, because of the lack of any organized market such as those existing for other commodities, continuous series of prices are not available. Rice which enters into international trade is priced on an *ad hoc* basis, the price of each variety being largely determined by governments or selling agents "according to demand."

However, while no close comparison of the prices of rice at the producer, wholesale, or retail levels can be made between countries, the divergent development of rice prices on the various national markets and on the world market during the first months of 1955 presents an interesting picture.

While in certain rice producing countries no significant change has taken place in the prices paid to the farmer, or in the price to the consumer, in other countries there has been a marked upward trend since January 1955, in sharp contrast to the export market where prices have been falling steadily since the beginning of the year. In the United States, the price received by farmers has been fairly well maintained by the support system. Rice growers had sold or pledged up to 1,170,000 tons of paddy to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1954 price support program, as the price on the free market had fallen below the support price level. The United States farmer received $102 per ton in December 1954, and only $97 in February, but the price rose again to $100 in May 1955. In Italy, because of accumulating supplies and difficulties in disposing of them, the government has entered the market, prices thus rising from $92 per ton in December 1954 to $102 in the first months of 1955. In Thailand, as news of the 1955 crop became worse, prices to the farmer were increased by $6 per ton. On the other hand, wholesale prices in some districts in India, notably in the south, have fallen by 10 to 15 percent, and it is natural to assume that paddy prices also have dropped significantly.

Wholesale prices started falling in September 1954, except in the United States, but have risen in the last two months. In India, the free price of Kalma variety, at Calcutta, fell from $103 per ton in September 1954 to $87 in March 1955, but rose to $92 in May. In Pakistan, the fall was equally steep, from $121 per ton in September to $95 in February for medium variety at Dacca, though it has increased steadily since. Egypt, on the contrary, has shown no change at all, although its export prices have dropped by $4 per ton. In the United States, wholesale prices have been increasing steadily since the last months of 1954.

The increase in prices affected all grades and qualities of rice, though in varying degrees. Thus long grain rice at New York (Blue Bonnet variety) rose by 8 percent from January to May. Medium grain rice, No. 2 Zenith, at New Orleans, has increased by more than 20 percent since January, thus recording its highest level since 1952.

Table 5. — Rice: Paddy, Wholesale, Retail, and Export Prices. January-May 1955 compared with one Month of 1954

Country and quality	1954	1955				
	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
	..... *U.S. dollars per metric ton*					
Paddy						
United States	89	98	97	98	100	100
Italy	101	102	102	102	...	...
Thailand	62	61	63	64	...	68
Wholesale						
Egypt	84	84	84	84	...	84
India	103	91	90	87	91	92
Pakistan	121	106	95	96	100	111
United States:						
Blue Bonnet, New York	253	259	265	270	281	281
No. 2 Zenith, New Orleans	171	204	204	205	231	248
California Pearl, San Francisco	187	187	187	187	187	187
Rice bran, Houston	75	99	99	77	62	61
Retail	.... *U.S. cents per kilogram*					
United States	42	39	39	39	39	...
Switzerland	37	36	35	34	34	...
Export, c.i.f.	(Dec.) ...... *U.S. dollars per metric ton*					
Siam Patna No. 1	214	199	189	189	188	182
Italian, *originario*, 5 % brokens	175	175	168	168	168	164
Burma, Ngatsein Loonzain	...	141	122	131	...	...
Thailand, Brokens Al, Ordinary	99	97	115	105	97	96

Paddy - United States: Average price received by farmers. — Italy: Free price to producers, Pavia. — Thailand: Na Suan No. 1, wholesale price, alongside mills, Bangkok.

Wholesale (milled rice) - Egypt: Average wholesale price fixed by government. — India: Free price at Calcutta, Kalma variety. — Pakistan: Medium variety at Dacca, East Pakistan. — United States: F.o.b. prices.

Retail - United States: Average price. — Switzerland: Retail price of glazed rice on free market, average of 34 towns.

Export - Milled rice, c.i.f. United Kingdom/Continent ports.

In contrast, California Pearl (short grain rice) did not rise at all during these five months. The high prices prevailing for United States rice have resulted in lower exports during the first months of 1955 compared with the same period of the previous year. Only a by-product, bran, competed successfully for export at about $60 per ton, c.i.f. United Kingdom/Continent ports, prices having fallen about 30 percent since January.

During the first five months of 1955 export prices have fallen sharply. Quotations for milled rice, c.i.f. Northwest European ports, for all varieties, fell between 5 and 10 percent, although freight rates have risen significantly during this period. Prices of Siam Patna No. 1 fell from $199 per ton in January to $182 in May, and Italian *originario raffinato*, 5 percent brokens, from $175 to $164 per ton. Burma Ngatsein Loonzain dropped from $141 per ton in January to $122 in February, but subsequently rose slightly. Broken rice and rice bran have registered the sharpest decline in prices. Two factors account for this. Stocks of old crop rice from Burma and Thailand have swelled supplies and the fall in prices of coarse grain during this period have forced down prices of rice for animal feeding and industrial purposes. Thailand Brokens Al Ordinary fell from $115 per ton in February to $96 in May, Burma Brokens 2/3/4's have dropped by $2 since the beginning of the year.

The paucity of representative data on retail prices limits the possibility of analyzing the prices of rice to the consumer. But from the scattered data available for the first months of 1955, it is apparent that prices have fallen generally on the European market, in Western Germany from DM 1.49 per kilogram in September 1954 to DM 1.22 in March 1955; in Switzerland from 1.63 francs per kilogram in September to 1.47 francs in April 1955. In the United States, despite the increase in wholesale prices, the average retail price of rice has declined from 19.3 cents per pound in September to 17.8 cents in April.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

Recent Prices

International market prices of most fats and oils turned upwards in April from the low level of the first quarter of 1955 and continued to rise in May and June. However, except for olive, palm, and linseed oils and tallow, prices in June were still well below the levels of a year ago. The price declines of early 1955 were especially marked for liquid edible ("soft") oils, reflecting heavy world exports. India resumed the export of groundnut oil in late 1954, following a year's absence from the market, and the quantity exported was unofficially reported to have reached about 100,000 metric tons by mid-May 1955. The largest export in any previous postwar calendar year was 73,000 tons. Prices of groundnut oil in international markets were especially low in March as a result of offers from India. In mid-February, the Indian Government had announced a special quota of 40,000 tons to be shipped by the end of March.

There were also large supplies of United States cottonseed oil in international markets in early 1955, following heavy sales to exporters in late 1954 from government stocks. Nearly 200,000 tons of cotton-

Table 6. — Prices of Specified Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, June 1955 and Comparative Data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1954	1955			
		June	March	April	May	June
		U.S. dollars per metric ton				
Olive oil, Tunisian, 1 %, drums, f.o.b.	£st.	[1]602	616	644	644	644
Groundnut oil, Indian, bulk	£st.	[2]396	259	264	271	289
Cottonseed oil, American, bleachable prime summer yellow	U.S.$	[3]300	265	265	271	288
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	U.S.$	358	303	295	290	305
Lard, refined, 37-lb. tins, New York	U.S.$	[*]404	[*]304	[*]326	[*]318	[*]306
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 3 ½ %, bulk	£st.	291	252	249	248	250
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B.Fr.	218	231	226	226	226
Tallow, fancy, bulk, New York	U.S.$	162	[*]161	[*]175	165	[*]171
Linseed oil, Argentina, bulk	£st.	165	227	234	241	256
Castor oil, Bombay firsts, drums	£st.	303	249	241	245	253
Copra, Straits	£st.	199	186	186	180	185
Copra, Philippines, bulk	U.S.$	184	179	181	175	180
Soybeans, American, No. 2 yellow	U.S.$	—	116	114	112	112
Groundnuts, decorticated, Nigerian	£st.	228	179	176	183	206

NOTE: Compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are international market prices, c.i.f. or c. and f. European ports, except as otherwise noted. Original quotations are converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange.

[*] F.O.B. American port. — [1]North African, 1 %, f.o.b. — [2]South African. — [3]Estimated from semi-refined, bulk, f.o.b. American port.

seed oil were exported in October 1954-March 1955, including 63,000 tons in February alone. The October-March total was more than twice as large as a year earlier. In addition, supplies of United States soybeans have been unusually large since the harvest in autumn 1954. Exports in October 1954-March 1955 of nearly 200,000 tons in terms of oil were about 25 per cent higher than the year before.

Unsold stocks of government-held cottonseed oil in the United States had been reduced by mid-March 1955 to 110,000 metric tons, compared with 410,000 tons in March 1954. Agreements subsequently made with certain other governments provided for the purchase of substantial quantities of cottonseed oil payable in local currencies, and commercial sales from government stocks to exporters have been negligible since January. As it began to appear that United States government stocks might soon be exhausted, the price of cottonseed oil in international markets rose. There was also a recovery in the price of groundnut oil after the special Indian quota had been marketed. The price of groundnut oil has been exceptionally low since late 1954 in relation to prices of cottonseed and soybean oils. In most recent years groundnut oil in international markets has been priced about $100 per ton above soybean oil and somewhat higher than cottonseed oil, but in March this year, it was priced below either of the other two oils.

Since March, prices of soft oils have also been supported by substantial French purchases of groundnuts from non-French territories (Nigeria and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) and of soybeans from the United States. The French deficit in soft oils is larger than usual this year, reflecting a reduced crop of groundnuts last autumn in French West Africa and a smaller than average production of olive oil in North Africa.

An unusual feature of international trade in oilseeds this spring has been an import demand by the United States for groundnuts. United States production of groundnuts is usually large enough to meet domestic requirements for edible uses (as "peanut butter," as roasted nuts, and as an ingredient of confectionery), and imports are restricted by quotas to a very low level. However, as the result of a short crop in autumn 1954, the import quota until June 1955 was raised in March from 2 million pounds to 53 million pounds (24,000 metric tons), shelled basis. In May, the quota was lifted completely, and it was announced that unlimited quantities of shelled groundnuts could be imported until July 1955. A special duty of 2 cents per pound ($44 per metric ton), in addition to the ordinary duty of 7 cents, is levied on all imports in excess of 2 million pounds. Imports through April totaled 8,000 metric tons.

A moderate dip in soybean oil and soybean prices occurred during April and May, in contrast to price movements for other soft oils. Larger export supplies of Manchurian soybeans appear to be available. Supplies of United States soybeans from last autumn's bumper crop remain heavy despite increased exports. Domestic crushings have not increased. At the relatively low prices still prevaling in June, there was an active export demand for United States soybeans.

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

The Twenty-Fifth Session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) was held in Rome from 23 May to 3 June 1955.[1] Principal items on its agenda were: disposal of agricultural surpluses; an FAO pilot study in India on uses of agricultural surpluses to finance economic development in underdeveloped countries; an FAO study of the international effects of national grain policies (see pages 1-10 of this *Bulletin*); and methods for stimulating milk consumption.

Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses

The Council of FAO, at its Twentieth Session in September/October 1954, requested the Director-General to ask FAO Member Nations whether they were prepared to adhere to the statement of principles of surplus disposal recommended by FAO,[2] which consolidates the principles already agreed upon and recommended to governments at various stages by the Conference and by CCP. CCP noted with satisfaction that the replies thus far received from Member Nations indicate practically unanimous acceptance of the general principles for the disposal of agricultural surpluses. It was agreed that flexibility and common sense should be exercised in the interpretation and application of these principles. For example, the Committee agreed that:

(*a*) the term "identical or related products" should be interpreted as covering those commodities likely to be substituted;

(*b*) in appraising the results of re-exports, account should be taken of how far such re-exports contribute to increased consumption in the country of final destination.

The very general character of the principles and the danger of divergent interpretations further underline the importance of intergovernmental consultations on measures of surplus disposal. The need for such consultations was stressed by the Conference. The Committee itself, by establishing the Washington Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal as a specialized forum for consultations, has given practical proof of the importance which it attaches to such procedure. The Committee stressed once more that, whenever practicable, any government engaging in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities in exceptional quantities or on concessional terms should consult with other governments likely to be adversely affected.

The Committee considered the Second Report of its Washington Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal covering the period 8 September 1954-12 April 1955, including reports of the Subcommittee's working parties on dried skim milk and butter.

The Committee agreed with the Subcommittee's own observations on its work of which the following is a summary:

1. After almost nine months of operations, some preliminary conclusions can be drawn as to the role of the Subcommittee and its future value. As is unavoidable in any international co-operative effort, the start was slow and the machinery was set in motion only after a period of trial.

2. However, these early months have been far from fruitless. They have served to promote understanding and establish acceptable procedures between representatives of nations whose interests in surpluses are frequently conflicting and whose roles in their disposals are therefore difficult to reconcile, however true it may be to say that the ultimate goal of all is the same. As time has passed, the activities of the Subcommittee have taken a well-defined shape, at the initiative of interested members, towards investigation into and advice on the disposal of specific commodities in which burdensome surpluses exist. That this has become the major activity of the Subcommittee is due, in substantial part, to the fact that few Member Nations have sought its advice or assistance on other problems.

3. The experience to date, therefore, leads to the conclusion that the value of the Subcommittee is not to be assessed only in terms of its employment as an intermediary between the interested parties in specific bilateral problems. It may well be, however, that emphasis will shift as and when the movement of commodities under existing surplus programs increase beyond its present volume. With respect to the United States surplus situation, it should be remembered that the actual movement of surpluses in the early months of the operation of Public Law 480 (the Agricultural

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[1] The Committee is composed of the following 20 FAO Member Nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, India, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

[2] FAO, *Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses - Principles Recommended by FAO*. Rome, December 1954.

Trade Development and Assistance Act) and Public Law 665 (the Mutual Security Act of 1954) has in most cases been small in relation to the resources made available for this purpose under the powers provided.

4. In recent months promising attempts to come to grips with the essence of surplus disposal problems connected with specific commodities have been made under the auspices of the Subcommittee. Through the establishment of *ad hoc* working parties, whose membership in practice consisted of the delegates of the countries principally involved in trade of the commodities concerned, it has been possible to undertake an objective analysis on a multilateral basis. The response by interested countries has been most encouraging and the recommendations developed by one of the working parties have promoted further co-operative action.

5. The working parties have had freedom of action to analyze and study thoroughly the specific problems assigned to them, keeping in mind the principles of surplus disposal endorsed by FAO. They report regularly to the Subcommittee.

6. Experience suggests that the activities of the Subcommittee have been advantageous and that procedural flexibility has contributed to this result. It is anticipated by the Subcommittee that work along the lines followed by the working parties on dried skim milk and butter will also be found desirable for studying disposal problems for other commodities. The Subcommittee is confident that much useful work can be accomplished by the methods already established.

The Committee was particularly glad to note the practical approach adopted by the working parties in their tasks and requested the Subcommittee to continue its activities under its terms of reference and in the light of its own observations on the value and character of its work. In the Committee's view, the influence and usefulness of the Subcommittee's work cannot solely be judged in terms of concrete action. An intangible but very important result is the climate of confidence which has been created in and through its work. Some benefits derive from the very existence of a specialized forum open to all FAO Member Nations who are interested in consultations on surplus problems. At the same time, the Committee recalled again to all interested parties the importance attached under the Subcommittee's terms of reference to a full and timely flow of relevant information and comments from both exporting and importing countries as a main premise for the effective functioning of this form of consultative machinery.

FAO Pilot Study in India

The FAO Council at its Twentieth Session asked the Director-General to consider whether an FAO mission could be organized in an interested country to explore the practical possibilities of using surpluses in aid of development projects and to assist in the planning of surplus utilization for such purposes. India agreed to have the study made there. The Report, *Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Under-developed Countries* [3] examines the economic implications of using surplus farm products to finance additional economic development; considers specific concrete illustrative projects in the Indian economy and the possibilities and problems of using surpluses in connection with them. It also includes technical discussions on the statistical and economic problems in estimating the increase in consumption of surplus foods which might result from additional projects based on farm surpluses and on the possible inflationary or deflationary dangers in such financing.

The report indicates that the use of surpluses for financing development projects would be facilitated by providing several commodities instead of just one, and by making arrangements for the use of surpluses for the development programs over a period of years to make it possible to plan and carry through such increased development projects on a dependable basis, without interruption. It also indicates that if the new projects are considered for inclusion in any basic national development program, which the country concerned is able to finance with its resources otherwise available, both the economic and administrative arrangements can be developed more adequately.

Under conditions existing in India, the report estimates that additional construction projects, such as irrigation and drainage, roads, and reforestation and erosion control projects, involving heavy direct labor expenditures, could be financed from 30 percent to as much as 50 percent through surpluses used to offset the increased consumption in the economy. Whether the minimum or the maximum figure could be reached would depend on whether the additional financing could be provided by further expansion in the non-food sectors of the economy, or whether all the addition not covered by food surpluses would have to be covered by external financing. In the latter case, the minimum

[3] FAO Commodity Policy Study No. 6, Rome, June 1955.

figure of around 30 percent would apply. In addition, the report states, there are some types of projects, such as the use of food for direct consumption to stimulate additional education and training, voluntary labor projects, or as direct grants of various surplus products toward milk marketing schemes, where as much as 75 percent of the total cost could be covered through foreign surpluses. There are also possible projects (such as a forestry project in India) where construction of roads or other transportation facilities would open up for ready utilization existing resources previously inaccessible. In this case the entire cost of the investment could be covered from surplus food and from the profits on the increased production.

Stimulation of Milk Consumption

CCP paid considerable attention to the possibilities for further action to stimulate consumption of milk. The Committee agreed that, on the economic side, the most important obstacle to increased consumption, especially in countries where it is low, is the high consumer price in relation to income. In developed countries, for instance, the price of a liter of milk usually represents one fortieth to one fiftieth of a worker's daily earnings, whereas in the less developed countries the proportion is as high as one fifth or more.

The Committee stressed the need to reduce the consumer price of milk and was impressed by the possibilities for doing this through the use of dried skim milk to produce milk with a low fat content, i.e., "toned" milk. In this connection, the Committee was extremely interested in the proposals, submitted to it by the Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal, for international co-operative action by countries exporting dried skim milk. One of the immediate aims of co-operative action would be to demonstrate that by using available dried skim milk to produce a processed "toned" milk, increased supplies of good quality milk can be made available at considerably lower prices to consumers.

The introduction of "toning" is being held up in many areas of low consumption by lack of modern dairy plants. Thus, co-operative action by exporting countries might take the form of assistance in establishing suitable dairy plants where they do not exist — e.g., provision as a gift or on special terms of the dairy machinery (which generally involves foreign currency) and/or the technical assistance needed for the erection and initial operation of the plant; and/or the provision of dried skim milk on special terms or as a gift for a period of time to demonstrate the value of "toning."

In addition to making available larger quantities of milk at lower prices, the proposals would also provide an outlet for locally produced milk supplies and a center around which the dairy industry can become organized. They would thus help to stimulate development of the local dairy industry.

At present, eight exporting countries have agreed — subject to appropriate invitations from importing countries — to co-operate in developing workable plans. The Committee was encouraged by the promising progress which has been made so far and hoped that potential importing countries will give early consideration to the proposals to see how far they can be put into operation.

The Committee requested the Director-General to bring the proposals to the attention of FAO Member Nations, particularly for the consideration of potential importing countries who, if they are interested in the proposals, were asked to so inform FAO at an early date.

Statistical tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during June 1955

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en juin 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
United States	1955	—	23 003
Argentina[1]	1954	5 660	—
Pakistan[2]	1948–50	4 145	3 792
	1952	4 144	3 020
	1953	3 856	2 428
RYE			
United States	1955	—	655
Argentina[1]	1954	1 229	1 020
BARLEY			
Denmark	1954	—	2 045
Japan	1954	1 015	2 583
India[2]	195?	3 246	2 928
MAIZE			
India[1]	1952	3 605	2 870
Union of South Africa[1]	1954	—	3 315
MILLET and SORGHUM			
India[1] (Millet)	1952	18 056	6 455
RICE			
India[1]	1952	29 969	34 347
Philippines[1]	1954	2 961	3 105
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[3]			
Cuba	1954	—	*4 534
Dominican Republic	1954	—	*700
Mexico	1953	—	*871
	1954	—	*964
Puerto Rico	1954	—	1 089
United States	1954	—	551
Peru	1953	—	*623
	1954	—	*626
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	1954	—	*685
India	1954	—	*1 533
Philippines	1954	—	1 350
Union of South Africa[4]	1954	268	752
Hawaii	[6]1953	—	977
	[6]1954	—	991

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
SUGAR BEETS and BEET SUGAR[3]			
France	1954	—	*1 617
Germany, Western	1954	—	*1 311
United Kingdom	1954	177	634
POTATOES			
India[1]	1952	255	1 961
CHICK-PEAS			
India[1]	1952	7 256	4 208
WINE			
Portugal[1]	1955	—	1 218
CITRUS FRUIT			
Italy			
Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	664
Lemons	1954	—	314
United States			
Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	5 315
Japan			
Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	654
GROUNDNUTS			
India[1]	1952	—	2 929
COTTONSEED			
India[1]	1952	6 359	1 136
LINSEED			
India[1]	1952	1 362	372
COFFEE			
Costa Rica[1]	1954	—	30.2
Venezuela	1954	—	53.4

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
CACAO			
Brazil[4]	1954	—	*166 0
Gold Coast[7]	1951	—	214.0
	1952	—	250.9
	1953	—	214.1
TEA			
Pakistan[1]	1953	—	23.6
COTTON (Lint)			
India[1]	1952	6.359	568
JUTE			
India[1]	1952	734	833
MEAT			
Netherlands			
Beef and veal[8]	1954	—	181
New Zealand[9]			
Beef and veal	1954	—	202
Pork		—	38
Mutton and lamb		—	333
Total		—	*573*
MILK (Cow)			
Australia[10]	1955	—	6 149
CHEESE			
Germany, Western	1954	—	244
Australia[10]	1955	—	45

NOTE : Some 1954 and all 1955 data represent preliminary estimates, forecasts, or intentions, and are subject to revision. Area figures for 1955 refer to prospective plantings ; for other years, to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision, or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]Crop year ending in year stated. — [3]Area data generally refer to area harvested for sugar; production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated, except as otherwise specified. — [4]Production year beginning 1 May of year stated. — [5]Calendar year 1954. — [6]Calendar year 1955. — [7]Production year beginning 1 October of year stated. — [8]Excluding meat from imported live animals. — [9]Production for 12 months ending 30 September of year stated. — [10]Production for 12 months ending 30 June of year stated.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1954 et toutes les données relatives à 1955 sont soit des estimations préliminaires, soit des prévisions, soit des objectifs, donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres de superficie pour 1955 se réfèrent aux ensemencements projetés; pour les autres années, il s'agit des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [3]Les données relatives à la superficie s'entendent des superficies récoltées pour le sucre ; les données relatives à la production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [4]Campagne de production commençant le 1er mai de l'année indiquée. — [5]Année civile 1954. — [6]Année civile 1955. — [7]Campagne de production commençant le 1er octobre de l'année indiquée. — [8]Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux importés vifs. — [9]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. — [10]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Pakistan : The first forecast of 1954/55 wheat area amounts to 4,283 thousand hectares, 7 percent above the corresponding forecast of the 1953/54 area.

India: First and second estimates of some 1954/55 crops are available as follows, compared with the corresponding estimates of 1953/54 :

INFORMATIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES

Pakistan : La première prévision de la superficie ensemencée en blé pour la campagne 1954/55 est de 4 283 mille hectares, chiffre supérieur de 7 pour cent à la prévision correspondante pour la campagne 1953/54.

Inde : Les première et deuxième estimations pour certaines cultures pour la campagne 1954/55, sont les suivantes, avec les chiffres correspondants pour la campagne 1953/54 :

Crop	Estimate	Area — Superficie			Production		
		1954/55	1953/54	1954/55 as percentage of 1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55 as percentage of 1953/54
		...*1 000 hectares*...		*Percent*	..*1 000 metric tons*..		*Percent*
Sorghum (Sorgho)	Second	—	—	—	6 094	5 446	112
Millet	First	16 326	17 989	91	—	—	—
Chick-peas (Pois chiches)	Second	7 922	7 213	110	4 632	4 096	113

Table 2. - Potatoes : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 2. - Pommes de terre : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	179	170	179	177	2 208	2 567	3 293	2 792
Belgium	92	87	89	93	2 166	2 123	1 919	2 634
Czechoslovakia	[2]558	...	...	...	[2]6 420	...	...	...
Denmark	116	109	107	97	2 194	2 320	1 885	1 963
Finland	98	97	93	88	1 519	1 504	1 379	1 079
France	1 158	1 050	1 057	1 052	14 317	12 278	14 940	17 012
Germany[3]	1 949	...	*2 001	...	36 185	...	37 164	...
Eastern	(809)	...	* (836)	...	(12 042)	...	(*12 618)	...
Western	(1 139)	1 147	(1 164)	1 190	(24 127)	23 854	(24 535)	26 769
Greece	33	39	39	39	353	453	445	455
Hungary	[2]284	...	...	...	[2]2 018	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	145	125	125	118	2 994	2 719	2 760	2 284
Italy	393	392	392	397	2 681	2 712	3 126	3 183
Netherlands	188	160	150	162	4 842	4 358	3 679	3 999
Norway	61	58	56	55	1 223	1 188	1 249	1 130
Poland	[4]2 560	...	...	...	31 497	...	...	...
Portugal	87	90	88	87	979	1 073	1 121	1 034
Spain	360	335	342	365	2 795	3 806	3 717	3 515
Sweden	138	136	137	122	1 910	1 839	1 856	1 465
Switzerland	57	57	57	58	1 012	1 192	986	1 250
United Kingdom	552	401	399	382	10 276	7 974	8 393	7 442
Yugoslavia	223	238	243	256	1 532	1 136	2 069	1 876
Total	*9 450*	*9 230*	*9 280*	*9 300*	*130 720*	*126 810*	*130 780*	*133 700*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	211	124	134	120	2 569	1 675	1 864	2 569
Mexico	29	31	31	...	131	139	149	...
United States	733	567	617	569	11 631	9 501	10 344	11 631
Total	*990*	*740*	*800*	*740*	*14 440*	*11 440*	*12 490*	*11 360*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	199	191	223	...	1 246	1 376	1 671	...
Brazil	144	152	163	171	680	735	815	841
Chile	52	54	57	58	473	537	606	617
Colombia	98	120	115	122	461	600	610	526
Peru	201	242	238	...	1 186	1 315	1 395	...
Total	*840*	*920*	*960*	...	*4 480*	*4 970*	*5 520*	...
ASIA								
China (22 provinces)	[2]*338	...	...	...	[2]*1 846	...	...	...
India	226	246	262	...	1 510	1 956	1 997	...
Japan	218	197	203	212	2 390	2 515	2 415	2 746
Korea, South	[5]42	*38	45	...	[5]246	*250	386	...
Turkey	69	102	105	109	489	873	1 000	1 000
Total	*1 420*	*1 460*	*1 490*	...	*9 490*	*10 410*	*10 660*	...
AFRICA								
Algeria	21	26	25	...	189	247	242	252
Egypt	14	10	11	14	202	153	187	225
Madagascar	24	19	...	...	79	72	80	...
Ruanda-Urundi	10	16	17	...	90	149	165	110
Union of South Africa[6]	52	56	44	...	[7]231	[7]212	[7]184	...
Total	*150*	*160*	*160*	...	*940*	*1 010*	*1 030*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	51	55	52	51	455	438	557	457
New Zealand	9	8	10	9	134	106	106	...
Total	*60*	*60*	*60*	*60*	*590*	*540*	*660*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U. S. S. R.)	**12 900**	**12 600**	**12 800**	...	**160 700**	**155 200**	**161 100**	...

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]Including Berlin. — [4]1948 and 1950. — [5]1950. — [6]On farms and estates. — [7]Total crop.

[1]1954, préliminaire. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]Y compris Berlin. — [4]1948 et 1950. — [5]1950. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [7]Production totale.

Table 3. - Bananas : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 3. - Bananes : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Spain	8	8	8	8	236	200	205	245
CENTRAL AMERICA								
British West Indies Jamaica	25	38	42	...	142	103	211	...
Costa Rica	[2]26	21	...	...	[2]536	531		...
Cuba[3]	...	...	...	...	16	—	...	...
Dominican Republic	[4]13	...	...	...	377	376	...	...
Guadeloupe	6	7	8	...	73	105	108	...
Guatemala	[5]17	...	...	...	[5]136	[3]87	[3]174	...
Haiti[3]	...	...	...	...	30	17	13	...
Honduras[3]	[4]35	...	...	...	318	284	280	...
Martinique	4	4	3	...	62	82	...	...
Mexico	23	20	20	22	288	204	203	224
Nicaragua[3]	...	...	...	...	11	8	9	...
Panama	...	...	...	...	[6,9]562	[9]298	[9]340	...
Puerto Rico	17	17	15	...	140	98	85	...
Total	...		...	...	*2 700*	*2 200*	*2 400*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	[7]3	...	...	...	[7]50	...	...	...
Brazil	102	128	136	140	2 979	3 703	3 701	4 027
Colombia	[4]47	45	...	...	327	370	...	...
Ecuador	[8]19	...	...	...	[8]187	[3]430	[3]406	...
Surinam	—	1	1	...	6	4	3	...
Venezuela	...	...	...	...	48	50	49	52
Total	...	...	...	...	*3 600*	*4 600*	*4 600*	...
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam: Cambodia	[4]10	15	...	...	[4]100	150	...	...
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	16	16	13	...	109	107	96	...
India[9]	122	...	...	...	1 990	...	...	...
Israel	—	1	1	1	5	8	11	11
Lebanon	1	2	...	...	[8]15	17	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of.	22	16	20	...	[3]147	[9]120	...	...
Philippines[9]	[10]112	[10]134	...	...	491	273	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*2 900*	*2 700*	...	...
AFRICA								
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—	1	...	...	[4]3	10	...	...
Belgian Congo	6	10	14	...	10	21	39	...
British Cameroons	[7]7	...	...	...	[6]60	...	...	...
Egypt	3	3	3	...	[4]33	47	38	...
Ethiopia & Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20
French Cameroons	12	14	...	...	45	62	...	...
French West Africa	6	6	6	...	72	88	97	...
Mozambique[3]	...	...	...	...	13	16	18	...
Nigeria[3]	[6]7	[6]7	...	...	59	74	92	...
Somalia	3	6	7	...	26	60	55	...
Union of South Africa	[5]4	...	...	...	[5]15	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	2	2	2	...	12	14	14	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*380*	*500*	*520*	...
OCEANIA								
American Samoa	...	1	...	...	20	36	16	...
Australia	10	8	9	...	83	57	84	64
Fiji	[2]1	1	1	...	[2]11	18	...	...
Hawaii	—	—	...	...	3	3	3	...
Tonga	[6]2	2	...	...	[6]21	20	...	...
Western Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	4	3	11	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*140*	*140*	*150*	...
WORLD TOTAL	...	...	...	...	**10 000**	**10 300**	**10 600**	...

[1]1954 preliminary. — [2]1950. — [3]Exports. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1949. — [6]1948 and 1950. — [7]1948. — [8]1948 and 1949. — [9]Includes plantains. — [10] Total standing area.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1950. — [3]Exportations. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]1949. — [6]1948 et 1950. — [7]1948. — [8]1948 **et** 1949. — [9]Y compris les bananes plantains. — [10]Superficie totale sous culture.

Table 4. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 4. - Produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country / Produits et pays	Percentage of total production[1]	1948-50	1953	1953	1954	1954					1955			
				XII		I	II	III	IV	XII	I	II	III	IV
	Percent	*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia	100	480	462	631	501	570	507	507	367	749	613	522	523	...
Austria	100	149	202	190	204	200	181	206	199	192	198	181	203	...
Canada	100	616	622	455	638	416	391	503	614	457	423	393	495	...
Denmark	100	398	449	373	450	378	359	447	485	355	358	336	410	450
Germany, Western	100	937	1 395	1 240	1 421	1 262	1 208	1 441	1 470	1 201	1 221	1 167	1 357	1 413
United States[2]	99	4 352	4 579	4 028	4 668	4 174	4 083	4 846	5 116	4 010	4 130	4 030	4 739	5 109
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	58	83	138	124	142	124	114	136	153	119	122	113	131	150
Netherlands	83	358	404	290	441	258	254	392	464	291	256	241	364	467
Norway	66	73	88	67	88	71	70	91	103	72	75	73	91	104
Sweden	80	304	297	246	297	255	237	283	312	237	246	228	266	297
Switzerland	69	135	154	126	162	138	133	156	161	120	131	127	147	156
United Kingdom	85	680	754	743	770	753	687	791	817	717	728	662	754	788
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Australia	98	14.0	13.2	18.9	15.0	17.3	15.7	15.7	10.1	25.1	20.0	16.9	16.9	12.6
Canada	93	10.4	11.4	6.1	11.8	4.9	4.5	6.7	10.7	5.9	5.0	4.3	6.2	10.1
Denmark	100	12.7	14.4	12.2	15.0	12.6	12.0	15.2	16.6	11.3	11.4	10.6	13.5	13.2
Germany, Western	89	18.4	24.0	21.0	25.3	21.8	20.3	25.2	25.8	19.5	20.1	18.5	22.6	...
Netherlands	100	6.9	6.9	4.5	6.8	4.0	3.8	5.7	7.3	4.0	3.6	3.1	4.9	7.1
New Zealand	99	13.9	16.6	26.9	15.7	23.0	15.1	13.5	10.4	26.9	25.1	17.2	15.2	10.2
Sweden	98	8.2	8.2	6.0	7.7	6.2	5.7	6.8	7.7	5.4	5.7	5.1	6.3	7.1
Switzerland	96	1.3	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	...
Union of South Africa	89	1.95	2.58	3.78	2.78	3.73	3.29	3.60	2.85	3.43	3.52	3.80	4.22	3.09
Argentina	...	3.5	4.8	7.1	...	7.1	6.5	6.8	5.6	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	70	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	...
Finland	76	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.1
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	67	2.81	2.98	0.90	3.33	0.47	0.50	1.25	2.51	0.73	0.36	0.40	1.04	2.06
Japan	...	0.17	0.39	0.43	0.57	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.53	0.66	0.72	...	...	...
Norway	72	0.86	1.07	0.34	0.87	0.50	0.55	0.83	1.10	0.39	0.61	0.58	0.92	1.27
Portugal	...	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.27	0.22	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.28	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.5
United States	87	50.5	53.4	49.5	54.8	53.9	52.9	65.0	64.4	44.0	48.6	46.2	54.2	58.1
Venezuela	...	1.34	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.14	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Australia	99–100	3.7	4.0	6.8	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.1	1.9	6.0	4.2	2.8	2.5	1.8
Canada[4]	95	3.8	2.9	1.2	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.1
Denmark	93	5.0	7.2	4.4	6.8	4.5	4.5	6.5	7.5	5.0	5.4	5.2	6.6	7.0
Germany, Western[5]	99–100	10.5	13.4	11.6	13.0	12.6	11.2	12.6	12.0	11.8	10.0	11.2	13.0	...
Netherlands	92	10.0	11.7	8.1	12.3	6.2	5.6	10.9	13.6	9.0	7.3	5.7	10.4	15.0
New Zealand	98	8.5	9.0	15.1	8.9	13.5	9.8	8.8	6.5	15.0	13.2	9.1	8.3	6.0
Norway	100	1.69	2.29	1.21	2.48	16.1	1.58	2.64	3.29	1.51	1.78	1.76	2.43	3.07
Sweden	100	4.69	4.52	3.23	4.61	3.50	3.06	4.05	5.35	3.38	3.42	3.04	3.08	5.24
Switzerland	96	4.5	4.6	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.3	...
Union of South Africa	100	0.72	0.92	1.36	1.02	1.38	1.10	1.14	0.97	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.24	1.02
United Kingdom	...	3.2	7.4	7.9	6.9	8.9	7.7	8.3	11.7	4.1	4.9	3.8	4.8	8.6
United States[6]	99–100	44.0	50.8	43.2	51.2	46.0	45.5	54.6	59.8	40.5	42.3	41.0	50.3	57.4
Argentina	...	7.9	9.1	10.9	...	10.2	9.2	9.8	8.8	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	59	0.58	1.05	1.36	1.79	1.71	1.77	2.01	1.89	1.23	1.58	1.64	1.84	...
Finland	...	0.92	1.82	1.63	1.91	1.67	1.42	1.62	2.06	1.44	1.50	1.33	1.48	2.00
Ireland, Rep. of	...	0.25	0.17	[7]0.09	0.16	...	[7]0.01	...	...	[7]0.01	...	[7]0.02	...	...

[1]Delivered milk, and butter and cheese production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter, and cheese in 1953. — [2]Production on farms. — [3]Production of co-operative creameries only. — [4]Of which 99 percent is cheddar cheese. — [5]Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5). — [6]Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese. — [7]Average for quarter.

[1]Livraisons de lait et production de beurre et de fromage indiquées sous forme de pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1953. — [2]Production fermière. — [3]Production des laiteries coopératives seulement. — [4]Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99 pour cent. — [5]Comprend le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5). — [6]A l'exclusion du fromage blanc et du cheddar maigre. — [7]Moyenne pour le trimestre.

Table 5. - Meat : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 5. - Viande : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-50	1953	1953 XII	1954	1954 I	1954 II	1954 III	1954 IV	1954 XII	1955 I	1955 II	1955 III	1955 IV
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	84.7	74.2	91.7	...	72.2	77.3	91.9	80.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	10.4	9.4	7.3	...	5.2	5.4	9.3	8.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	8.7	7.6	6.7	...	4.9	11.0	15.5	11.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*103.8*	*91.2*	*105.7*	...	*82.3*	*93.7*	*116.7*	*100.4*	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	50.5	59.9	51.0	61.2	47.8	47.7	58.6	55.4	57.3	46.8	49.8	58.9	...
	Pork[1]	7.7	7.1	9.4	7.7	5.8	5.7	7.7	7.2	11.1	7.0	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.9	31.4	39.9	32.3	34.1	30.7	30.6	26.9	37.7	31.5	...	...	...
	Total	*85.1*	*98.4*	*100.3*	*101.2*	*87.7*	*84.1*	*96.9*	*89.5*	*106.1*	*85.3*	*87.9*	*98.7*	...
Austria[2] (Com.)	*Total*	*12.5*	*23.2*	*22.0*	...	*17.0*	*17.1*	*20.9*	*18.7*	*22.0*	*18.0*	*17.2*	*22.1*	...
Belgium	Beef	8.4	11.8	[3]12.4	13.0	...	[3]12.2	...	[3]12.6	[3]14.0	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.5	1.5	[3]1.3	1.6	...	[3]1.4	...	[3]1.9	[3]1.7	...	...	...	...
	Pork	10.8	14.9	[3]14.7	14.6	...	[3]13.2	...	[3]15.5	[3]15.4	...	...	...	...
	Total	*20.9*	*28.5*	*[3]28.8*	*22.5*	...	*[3]27.1*	...	*[3]30.1*	*[3]31.5*	...	*[3]29.9*	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	27.6	30.6	28.8	32.9	32.0	28.5	36.2	29.5	33.2	32.0	27.8	37.2	30.2
	Pork	22.0	23.9	26.4	23.7	21.0	21.6	26.9	22.1	32.6	26.2	23.6	30.6	25.6
	Total	*50.6*	*55.4*	*56.1*	*57.6*	*53.8*	*50.6*	*63.6*	*52.0*	*66.8*	*58.9*	*52.0*	*68.4*	*56.2*
Denmark	Beef and veal	10.8	14.9	16.3	15.8	15.1	12.6	16.4	15.8	16.2	18.3	15.4	21.2	16.8
	Pork	21.7	38.4	44.6	42.0	38.0	34.9	45.1	37.5	52.3	46.1	41.4	49.0	39.6
Finland[4]	*Total*	*5.7*	*7.1*	*[3]7.9*	...	...	*[3]9.3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	[5]40.0	53.3	...	62.6	62.1	58.8	66.4	60.7	70.4	65.6	60.2	66.9	...
	Veal	[5]14.6	20.1	...	22.7	18.1	18.0	22.3	22.6	22.3	20.5	19.4	23.4	...
	Pork	[5]29.4	43.4	...	42.6	44.2	40.9	46.1	41.9	44.9	42.4	38.4	43.0	...
	Mutton and lamb	[5]4.6	6.5	...	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.4	7.4	...
	Total	*[5]88.6*	*123.3*	...	*134.6*	*130.8*	*124.1*	*141.6*	*132.2*	*144.7*	*134.8*	*124.4*	*140.7*	...
Germany, Western[6] (Com.)	Beef	[7]33.5	49.9	56.7	54.4	49.7	47.7	55.2	48.9	55.6	53.9	46.4	55.1	47.3
	Veal	[7]5.9	8.5	9.1	8.5	7.4	7.9	10.4	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.5	9.5	9.4
	Pork	[7]31.1	76.7	82.3	79.9	67.7	67.5	82.8	77.1	87.2	82.2	76.4	91.9	87.6
	Total	*[7]72.2*	*136.6*	*149.8*	*144.2*	*126.2*	*124.5*	*149.7*	*136.5*	*152.7*	*145.6*	*131.3*	*157.7*	*145.2*
Ireland, Rep. of (Com.)	*Total*	*10.3*	*15.0*	*[3]16.7*	...	...	*[3]17.3*	...	*[3]14.0*	...	...	...	...	...
Italy[8]	Beef and veal	18.9	24.8	27.8	28.0	24.2	24.2	27.9	28.7	29.8	25.8	...	...	...
	Pork	15.4	18.3	71.7	15.1	55.9	20.9	9.2	5.3	40.9	42.3	...	...	...
	Total	*37.0*	*45.6*	*102.7*	*45.6*	*82.1*	*47.1*	*39.6*	*38.1*	*73.8*	*70.1*	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	*7.4*	*14.8*	*19.3*	*13.1*	*14.4*	*11.9*	*12.6*	*11.2*	*21.6*	...	*15.1*	*13.2*	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[9]15.8	16.0	[3]11.8	...	...	[3]17.3	...	[3]21.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[9]3.2	3.3	[3]3.0	...	...	[3]3.9	...	[3]3.1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[9]27.5	29.5	[3]18.0	...	...	[3]56.8	...	[3]28.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*[9]46.5*	*48.8*	*[3]32.8*	...	...	*[3]78.0*	...	*[3]53.1*	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	*Total*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*6.2*	*7.1*	*8.4*	*7.9*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.8*	*7.2*	*7.0*	...
Spain (Com.)[10]	*Total*	*8.0*	*13.9*	*19.9*	*17.1*	*16.9*	*14.0*	*15.7*	*14.2*	*22.3*	*18.2*	*15.3*	*15.9*	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	*20.3*	*24.2*	*[3]25.1*	*25.5*	...	*[3]24.1*	...	*[3]25.3*	*[3]27.5*	...	*[3]25.7*	...	...
Switzerland (Com.)[4,11]	*Total*	*5.0*	*6.5*	*7.1*	*6.5*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*7.2*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*6.6*	*6.1*	*7.0*	...
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	21.8	23.4	21.9	23.5	24.0	24.3	27.2	26.5	20.1	23.2	18.7	21.7	6.0
	Total	*29.0*	*31.6*	*30.6*	*31.2*	*31.3*	*32.0*	*35.7*	*34.5*	*29.2*	*31.0*	*27.1*	*30.5*	...
United Kingdom	Beef	44.5	51.2	51.5	64.4	52.4	38.6	46.3	63.5	72.6	...	...	...	...
	Veal	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.0	...	...	...	...
	Pork[1]	21.3	46.4	60.5	56.4	58.6	51.0	56.3	74.0	67.8	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	11.6	14.4	12.2	17.6	16.1	14.1	15.6	13.9	11.8	...	...	...	...
	Total	*79.8*	*113.8*	*126.3*	*140.2*	*128.9*	*105.3*	*119.8*	*152.7*	*154.2*	...	...	...	...
United States (Com.)	Beef	342.2	456.4	495.3	476.3	488.1	417.8	484.4	448.1	487.2	486.2	419.6	492.1	459.5
	Veal	46.6	55.2	55.8	58.6	50.3	44.9	54.9	50.3	55.8	51.7	45.4	54.0	49.4
	Pork	337.1	339.5	396.9	337.6	367.0	297.6	349.3	299.8	459.0	428.2	353.3	414.1	340.6
	Mutton and lamb	23.9	27.1	29.0	27.3	29.9	26.8	27.7	26.3	27.7	29.9	26.8	30.8	28.6
	Total	*749.8*	*878.2*	*977.0*	*899.8*	*935.3*	*787.1*	*916.3*	*824.5*	*1029.7*	*996.0*	*845.1*	*991.0*	*878.1*
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	*6.7*	*7.7*	*8.3*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*6.9*	*9.4*	*9.1*	*8.2*	*8.0*	...

Com. : Commercial. - Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1]Bacon and ham are included in fresh weight equivalent. — [2]Including offal ; annual figures include farm slaughter. — [3]Average for quarter. — [4]Including horse meat. — [5]1949. — [6]Including fat. — [7]1949 and 1950. — [8]Municipalities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — [9]1950. — [10]Until June 1953, production in provincial capitals only ; afterwards, includes production in all towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. — [11]Refers to 43 towns only.

Com. : Production commerciale. - Ins. : Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprins). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1]Le bacon et le jambon sont inclus en équivalent de viande fraîche. — [2]Y compris les abats ; les chiffres annuels comprennent l'abattage dans les fermes. — [3]Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [4]Y compris la viande de cheval. — [5]1949. — [6]Y compris la graisse. — [7]1949 et 1950. — [8]Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. — [9]1950. — [10]Jusqu'à juin 1953 comprend la production dans les chefs-lieux de province; après juin 1953 dans toutes les villes de plus de 20 000 habitants. — [11]Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement.

Table 6. - Chickens, numbers | **Tableau 6. - Poules,** nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1949/50	Oct.-Sept. 1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	4 368	6 661	6 920	7 674	8 218
Belgium[1]	I	6 206	7 563	6 766	6 453	6 679
Czechoslovakia[2]	I	[3]12 356	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	24 663	22 250	23 429	24 571	25 013
Finland[2]	VI	2 702	3 727	3 722	3 543	...
France[1]	X	[4]75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000
Saar	XII	369	542	630	675	703
Germany						
Eastern	XII	16 373	18 786	...	...	...
Western	XII	29 146	48 064	50 676	51 343	55 366
Berlin	XII	...	...	...	...	361
Greece[5]	XII	8 566	9 050	10 010	10 506	[6]10 615
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	17 862	15 956	16 287	15 955	13 462
Italy[5]	I	64 000	75 000	75 500	...	...
Luxembourg	V	406	401	403	397	432
Netherlands[2]	V	9 238	12 449	11 878	11 577	14 859
Norway[7]	VI	5 464	4 689	4 887	5 286	5 284
Poland	VI	[3]41 256	...	...	...	...
Spain[2]	IV	[8]19 216	...	...	26 623	...
Sweden	IV	12 914	12 329	11 654	11 523	11 751
Switzerland	IV	6 067	6 239	6 260	6 280	6 260
United Kingdom	VI	86 387	90 067	90 345	87 516	80 032
Yugoslavia	I	[4]17 332	14 980	16 328	14 347	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[7]	VI	66 726	64 615	61 807	63 035	67 684
Dominican Republic	VI	2 121	1 529	1 728	2 692	...
El Salvador	...	[5, 9]1 890	[10]2 756	...	[10]1 768	[10]2 077
Mexico	XII	[3]38 728	...	...	...	...
United States[7]	I	463 687	442 657	449 925	429 731	442 8!3
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	X	...	1 568	...	...	...
Brazil	XII	[4]59 022	59 086	60 970	65 799	73 005
Chile[11]	...	297	425	425	525	...
Colombia	...	[3]19 852	[12]24 450	...	...	15 403
Peru	XII	[3]9 300	9 565	10 824	12 054	11 189
ASIA						
Ceylon	V	[13]1 829	1 541	1 598	1 611	1 747
China : 22 provinces	IV	[9]209 335	...	...	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	4 878	5 143	5 387	5 593	6 165
India	...	...	67 135	...	...	...
Israel[14]	XII	2 654	3 887	3 493	3 399	3 294
Japan[7]	II	[3, 15]16 878	21 845	30 273	36 586	41 805
Jordan	...	[3]350	[16]708	...	887	...
Korea, South	XII	2 375	719	1 395	1 942	2 246
Pakistan	...	[9]22 248	*23 916	*24 473	...	...
Philippines	I	20 934	32 122	32 090	37 392	43 000
Syria	XII	[4]2 341	2 483	2 820	2 918	2 836
Turkey	XII	19 264	20 114	20 307	21 159	22 395
AFRICA						
Bechuanaland	...	98	[17]74	[18]149	[18]156	...
French Morocco	...	...	...	8 000	8 000	...
Kenya[19]	IX	[12]249	[12]271	254	239	191
Madagascar	...	[13]15 000	...	15 000	15 000	...
Nyasaland[5]	X - XII	[4]1 736	1 795	1 977	2 083	2 324
Southern Rhodesia[20]	XII	467	377	380	426	...
Spanish Morocco	VI	[12]589	510	541	609	...
Union of South Africa[5]	31 - VIII	15 963	15 205	*16 590	*15 725	...
OCEANIA						
Guam[7]	VI	85	101	130	129	172
Hawaii[7]	VIII	581	680	738	752	...
New Zealand	IV	...	[21]3 631	...	...	...

[1]Laying hens. — [2]Adult birds. — [3]1947/48 and 1948/49. — [4]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [5]Poultry in general. — [6]Chickens only. — [7]On farms. — [8]1947/48 and 1949/50. — [9]1947/48. — [10]October. — [11]Commercial farms with over 100 laying hens. — [12]December. — [13]1949/50. — [14]On Jewish farms. — [15]Total for country. — [16]March. — [17]May. — [18]September-October. — [19]Mature stocks over 3 months old. — [20]On farms and estates. — [21]Hens over 4 months old.

[1]Poules pondeuses. — [2]Volailles adultes. — [3]1947/48 et 1948/49. — [4]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [5]Volaille en général. — [6]Poules seulement. — [7]Dans les petites exploitations. — [8]1947/48 et 1949/50. — [9]1947/48. — [10]Octobre. — [11]Exploitations commerciales ayant plus de 100 poules pondeuses. — [12]Décembre. — [13]1949/50. — [14]Dans les exploitations juives. — [15]Total pour le pays. — [16]Mars. — [17]Mai. — [18]Septembre-octobre. — [19]Poules de plus de trois mois. — [20]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [21]Poules de plus de 4 mois.

Table 7. - Geese, numbers

Tableau 7. - Oies, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1949/50	Oct.-Sept. 1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	174	171	167	183	206
Belgium	V	[1]36	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia[2]	I	[3]943	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	[4]300	180	186	253	281
France[5]	X	[6]10 000	...	...	...	...
Saar	XII	18	17	17	16	15
Germany, Eastern	XII	...	2 117	...	...	...
Western	XII	2 314	2 419	2 259	2 094	2 261
Greece	XII	...	...	...	...	203
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	735	662	675	685	631
Luxembourg	V	6	5	5	5	4
Malta[7]	...	[8]9	9	11	11	...
Norway[9]	VI	[3]21	...	...	...	...
Poland	VI	[10]886	...	...	...	...
Spain[9]	IV	[6]58	...	...	...	...
Sweden	IV	[5,11]154	...	...	...	...
Switzerland[9]	IV	...	68	85	70	70
United Kingdom	VI	1 071	730	766	785	698
Yugoslavia	I	[1]847	873	857	1 088	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	VI	387	353	387	389	367
Cuba	...	...	57	...	...	...
Guatemala	IV	[4]14	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA						
Paraguay	...	[11]51	...	14	...	...
Uruguay	V	...	50	...	...	...
ASIA						
Ceylon	V	[1]1	2	3	2	...
China : 22 provinces	IV	[11]8 077	...	...	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	856	1 037	1 132	1 245	1 436
Israel[5,12]	XII	22	14	13	12	62
Korea, South[7]	XII	[11]8	...	55	112	83
Philippines	I	30	34	24	25	26
Syria	XII	[4]28	31	34	37	35
AFRICA						
Algeria	IV	[6]10	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	...	[1]1 800	...	1 800	1 800	...
Southern Rhodesia[13]	XII	1	2	2	2	...
Union of South Africa[13]	VIII	[1]71	[6]70	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	IV	...	58	...	...	...

[1]1949/50. — [2]Adult birds. — [3]1948/49. — [4]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [5]Gese, ducks, and turkeys. — [6]Standing estimate. — [7]Geese and ducks. — [8]1947/48 and 1949/50. — [9]On farms. — [10]1947/48 and 1948/49. — [11]1947/48. — [12]On Jewish farms. — [13]On farms and estates.

[1]1949/50. — [2]Volailles adultes. — [3]1948/49. — [4]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [5]Oies, canards et dindons. — [6]Estimation permanente. — [7]Oies et canards. — [8]1947/48 et 1949/50. — [9]Dans les petites exploitations. — [10]1947/48 et 1948/49. — [11]1947/48. — [12]Dans les exploitations juives. — [13]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Ducks, numbers | **Tableau 8. - Canards,** nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1949/50	Oct.-Sept. 1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	83	101	97	113	119
Belgium	V	[1]86	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia[2]	I	[3]321	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	[4]618	389	413	596	551
France[5],[6]	X	10 000	...	...	...	...
Saar	XII	4	4	5	5	5
Germany, Eastern	XII	...	665	...	...	...
Western	XII	624	902	971	1 001	1 122
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	1 031	809	799	780	749
Luxembourg	V	3	3	3	3	3
Malta[7]	...	[8]9	9	11	11	...
Netherlands	V	397	528	413	473	510
Norway[9]	VI	[3]17	...	...	...	...
Poland	VI	[10,11]2 897	...	...	...	...
Spain[2]	IV	[8]262	...	...	...	...
Sweden	IV	[5,12]154	...	...	...	...
Switzerland[5]	IV	...	68	85	70	70
United Kingdom	VI	3 474	2 379	2 470	2 311	1 660
Yugoslavia	I	[4]962	789	673	961	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[9]	VI	492	438	498	489	491
Cuba	...	...	31	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	32	32	32	32	...
El Salvador	X	...	161	...	98	105
Honduras	VI	[1]55	69	76	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	X	...	136	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	4 640	4 795
British Guiana	...	407	...	[13,14]393	[13,14]423	...
Paraguay	...	[12]103	...	76	...	...
Uruguay	V	...	163	...	...	...
ASIA						
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam						
Viet-Nam[15]	IX	[1]1 603	2 077	2 705	2 405	2 634
British Borneo						
Brunei	XII	4	8	9	10	...
North Borneo	...	...	...	34	36	36
Ceylon	V	[1]10	12	12	12	13
China : 22 provinces	IV	[12]44 106	...	...	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	2 150	2 547	2 991	2 912	3 103
India	...	...	2 624	...	...	...
Japan[9]	II	[10,16]260	...	...	...	...
Korea, South[7]	31 - XII	[12]8	...	55	112	83
Pakistan	...	[12]5 063	*5 252	5 316	...	...
Philippines	I	759	1 102	1 047	1 244	1 484
Syria	31 - XII	[4]15	16	17	41	42
AFRICA						
Algeria	IV	[4]80	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	...	[1]3 000	...	3 000	3 000	...
Mozambique[17]	X	7	8	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia[17]	XII	20	20	23	29	...
Spanish Guinea	XII	...	...	21	...	...
Union of South Africa[17]	31 - VIII	[1]198	*190	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
Fiji	IX	[3]12	12	12	...	...
New Zealand	IV	...	261	...	...	...

[1]1949/50. — [2]Adult birds. — [3]1948/49. — [4]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [5]Ducks, geese, and turkeys. — [6]Standing estimate. — [7]Ducks and geese. — [8]1947/48 and 1949/50. — [9]On farms. — [10]1947/48 and 1948/49. — [11]Ducks and turkeys. — [12]1947/48. — [13]August. — [14]Excluding poultry on sugar plantations. — [15]Controlled zones south of the 17th parallel. — [16]Total for country. — [17]On farms and estates.

[1]1949/50. — [2]Volailles adultes. — [3]1948/49. — [4]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [5]Canards, oies et dindons. — [6]Estimation permanente. — [7]Canards et oies. — [8]1947/48 et 1949/50. — [9]Dans les petites exploitations. — [10]1947/48 et 1948/49. — [11]Canards et dindons. — [12]1947/48. — [13]Août. — [14]Non compris les volailles dans les plantations de canne à sucre. — [15]Zones contrôlées au sud du 17e parallèle. — [16]Total pour le pays. — [17]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 9. - Turkeys, numbers

Tableau 9. - Dindons, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	1947/48-1949/50	Oct.-Sept. 1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	31	38	32	32	34
Belgium	V	[1]19	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia[2]	I	[3]130	...	...	...	...
Denmark	VII	[4]30	20	28	36	49
France[5, 6]	X	10 000	...	..	..	...
Saar	XII	2	3	4	4	4
Germany, Western[7]	XII	402	416	365	329	348
Ireland, Rep. of	VI	1 188	1 307	1 536	1 626	1 220
Luxembourg	V	2	2	2	2	4
Norway[8]	VI	[3]13	...	...	...	...
Poland[9]	VI	[10]886	...	...	...	...
Spain[9]	IV	[11]362	...	...	...	...
Sweden[5]	IV	[12]154	...	...	...	...
Switzerland[5]	IV	...	68	85	70	70
United Kingdom	VI	1 394	1 168	1 393	1 506	1 458
Yugoslavia	I	[4]531	468	484	566	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[8]	VI	2 437	2 529	3 169	2 617	3 232
Cuba	...	...	201	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	VI	50	52	51	53	...
El Salvador	X	...	81	...	61	62
Guatemala	IV	[4]233	...	...	...	...
Honduras	VI - VIII	[1]49	48	75	...	...
United States[8]	I	5 325	5 091	5 822	5 305	5 315
SOUTH AMERICA						
Bolivia	X	...	36	...	...	...
Brazil	XII	...	...	...	2 200	2 192
Paraguay	...	[11]38	...	20	...	...
Uruguay	VI	...	208	...	...	...
ASIA						
Ceylon	V	[1]3	4	6	8	...
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	115	147	166	204	228
Israel[5, 12]	XII	22	14	13	12	62
Philippines	I	31	43	24	25	26
Syria	XII	[4]114	151	144	180	192
Turkey	XII	1 167	1 200	1 285	1 252	1 301
AFRICA						
Algeria	IV	[4]50	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	...	[1]500	...	500	500	...
Southern Rhodesia[13]	XII	16	13	15	18	...
Union of South Africa[13]	31 - VIII	[1]235	*230	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
Hawaii[8]	VIII	[1]3	...	5	5	..
New Zealand	IV	...	51	...	...	...

[1]1949/50. — [2]Adult birds. — [3]1948/49. — [4]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [5]Turkeys, ducks, and geese. — [6]Standing estimate. — [7]Including guinea fowl. — [8]On farms. — [9]Turkeys and ducks. — [10]1947/48 and 1948/49. — [11]1947/48 and 1949/50. — [12]On Jewish farms. — [13]On farms and estates.

[1]1949/50. — [2]Volailles adultes. — [3]1948/49. — [4]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [5]Dindons, canards et oies. — [6]Estimation permanente. — [7]Y compris les pintades. — [8]Dans les petites exploitations. — [9]Dindons et canards. — [10]1947/48 et 1948/49. — [11]1947/48 et 1949/50. — [12]Dans les exploitations juives. — [13]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954			1955		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I	II	III	I	II	III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
EXPORTING COUNTRIES										
Argentina	2 450	68	2 512	2 901	179	228	238	352	315	387
Australia	3 490	2 263	2 730	2 069	143	117	155	207	321	263
Canada[1]	7 871	10 589	9 205	6 851	484	372	514	473	403	615
United States[2]	12 862	11 166	7 405	6 246	332	444	405	666	760	901
TOTAL[3]	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**1 138**	**1 161**	**1 312**	**1 698**	**1 799**	**2 166**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
EUROPE										
Austria	313	268	252	98	—	—	—	—	—	8
Belgium	1 025	925	582	674	37	58	45	63	51	62
Denmark	63	81	59	90	1	4	8	7	3	2
Finland	38	42	—	20	—	—	—	6	3	6
France	201	531	19	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Germany, Western	2 599	1 781	1 539	2 151	182	192	234	131	97	132
Greece	619	364	151	231	2	17	11	35	100	62
Iceland	4	9	8	6	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland, Rep. of	317	280	210	87	—	—	8	16	12	14
Italy	1 656	1 093	965	128	2	—	—	78	62	116
Malta	74	71	52	50	9	—	—	8	—	30
Netherlands	952	847	712	823	64	74	73	35	118	70
Norway	307	254	222	226	20	22	14	26	33	48
Poland	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	38	20	63
Portugal	152	118	91	48	4	1	1	—	—	—
Spain	164	73	375	441	71	52	25	—	—	—
Sweden	195	154	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Switzerland	386	333	304	312	37	21	33	35	23	90
Trieste	55	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 823	4 487	4 504	3 688	202	217	214	382	308	323
Yugoslavia	107	399	551	828	—	11	72	162	212	140
Others	20	18	35	[4]55	—	1	1	16	6	1
Total	*14 070*	*12 146*	*10 652*	*10 020*	*632*	*671*	*742*	*1 038*	*1 048*	*1 168*
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
British West Indies	191	230	182	223	18	17	21	14	13	17
Cuba	215	213	192	200	18	19	16	16	11	12
Mexico	382	474	244	71	14	31	14	—	—	—
United States[5]	823	752	196	140	11	8	5	5	7	12
Others	260	267	271	256	24	16	24	22	25	25
Total	*1 871*	*1 936*	*1 085*	*890*	*85*	*91*	*80*	*57*	*56*	*66*
SOUTH AMERICA										
Bolivia	57	86	94	97	10	9	11	3	4	17
Brazil	1 304	1 239	1 460	1 113	56	25	25	61	64	68
Chile	241	200	91	248	4	1	—	24	21	24
Colombia	58	50	49	87	3	1	7	6	3	7
Paraguay	53	46	44	50	2	—	8	1	4	7
Peru	204	252	264	219	14	5	25	10	10	6
Venezuela	177	169	190	200	20	12	25	21	16	26
Others	91	[6]304	93	108	6	10	7	5	3	10
Total	*2 185*	*2 346*	*2 285*	*2 122*	*115*	*63*	*108*	*131*	*125*	*165*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954			1955		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I	II	III	I	II	III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
IMPORTING COUNTRIES										
ASIA										
Burma	4	30	26	33	2	—	3	3	1	8
Ceylon	311	276	368	236	24	21	26	17	15	13
China	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	59	66	50	61	4	3	3	5	5	4
India	3 322	2 251	1 578	345	9	—	—	39	123	114
Indonesia	188	198	180	147	19	17	20	12	10	25
Iraq and Iran	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10
Japan	1 649	1 640	1 867	2 088	114	173	170	145	170	250
Korea	34	89	166	103	—	6	—	—	—	10
Malaya and Singapore	226	192	199	209	11	17	21	33	24	24
Pakistan	—	191	1 136	37	6	2	17	—	—	—
Philippines	246	252	247	251	20	16	9	18	32	42
Syria and Lebanon	225	142	105	32	1	2	2	9	10	16
Others	432	478	533	623	34	16	26	94	64	156
Total	*6 712*	*5 814*	*6 455*	*4 177*	*244*	*273*	*297*	*375*	*468*	*672*
AFRICA										
Egypt	872	745	471	53	3	—	8	—	—	5
French Africa	219	208	21	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	35	32	32	27	—	2	5	—	5	5
Portuguese Africa	28	31	31	28	1	6	2	2	4	2
Southern Rhodesia	50	34	55	34	—	5	2	14	14	—
Union of South Africa	154	215	250	117	10	20	40	22	10	20
Others	114	185	215	301	11	14	7	18	14	12
Total	*1 472*	*1 450*	*1 075*	*569*	*25*	*48*	*64*	*56*	*47*	*44*
OCEANIA										
New Zealand	157	241	200	219	33	13	15	23	13	18
Others	16	18	28	33	4	2	5	—	3	1
Total	*173*	*259*	*228*	*252*	*37*	*15*	*20*	*23*	*16*	*19*
UNSPECIFIED	190	135	72	37	—	—	1	18	39	32
TOTAL	**26 673**	**24 086**	**21 852**	**18 067**	**1 138**	**1 161**	**1 312**	**1 698**	**1 799**	**2 166**

NOTE : The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 70% ; Canada, 72.6% ; United States, 71.5%.

[1]Until 1954, overseas clearances according to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada ; thereafter, official export data. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond. — [3]Represents approximately 90% of world exports. — [4]Argentina exported to Hungary 17 thousand metric tons, and to Czechoslovakia 16 thousand metric tons. — [5]Figures exclude Canadian wheat imported in bond. — [6]Argentine imports from the United States were 208 thousand metric tons during July-December 1952.

NOTE : Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 70% ; Canada, 72,6% ; Etats-Unis, 71,5%.

[1]Jusqu'en 1954, déclarations en douane d'après le « Board of Grain Commissioners » du Canada ; ensuite, données officielles d'exportation. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains, ni les expéditions de farine obtenue du blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise. — [3]Représente environ 90% des exportations mondiales. — [4]L'Argentine a exporté 17 mille tonnes à la Hongrie et 16 mille tonnes à la Tchécoslovaquie. — [5]Les chiffres ne comprennent pas le blé canadien importé en franchise. — [6]Les importations de l'Argentine en provenance des Etats-Unis étaient de 208 mille tonnes pendant la période juillet-décembre 1952.

Corrigenda

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. IV, No. 6, June 1955:

Table 16. — Coffee: Trade by quarters, 1951-54 (page 32)
World total for VII-IX 1954 should read: **320**

Table 17. — Tea: Trade by quarters, 1951-54 (page 33)
Quarterly averages for Taiwan (Formosa) should read: 1951, **2.8**; 1952, **2.3**; 1953, **2.6**; 1954, **3.8**

Table 18. — Cacao beans: Trade by quarters, 1951-5 4 (page 34)
World total for X-XII 1954 should read: **160**

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Reported destination of exports from major exporting countries

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays exportateurs

Country — Pays	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954			1955		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I	II	III	I	II	III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques										
EXPORTING COUNTRIES											
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	115	333	230	197	[1]352	41	27	23	12	16	...
Australia	35	28	22	34	29	4	2	2	2	3	4
Brazil	95	165	172	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	30	31	28	40	31	2	2	3	3	3	5
Burma	1 198	1 268	1 261	970	1 460	70	68	185	149	136	182
Ecuador	62	7	57	33	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Egypt	178	313	16	1	46	—	—	—	12	8	8
Italy	230	232	275	243	167	17	24	22	9	19	10
Mexico	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	206	14	88	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	1 508	1 612	1 413	1 342	1 009	64	74	116	45	114	163
United States[2]	492	491	791	696	554	86	91	74	19	11	51
Others[3]	20	168	198	275	217	11	22	16	14	2	...
TOTAL[4]	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**295**	**311**	**441**	**265**	**312**	**423**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES											
EUROPE, *Total*	*542*	*405*	*267*	*220*	*269*	*20*	*23*	*26*	*16*	*25*	*23*
N. and CENT. AMERICA											
British West Indies	40	35	40	45	34	2	2	3	3	3	5
Canada	31	24	27	30	28	2	3	2	6	1	1
Cuba	307	252	217	250	185	19	14	5	10	8	7
Others	11	8	39	6	8	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	*389*	*319*	*323*	*331*	*255*	*23*	*19*	*11*	*19*	*12*	*14*
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*70*	*120*	*38*	*50*	*30*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	—	*1*
ASIA											
British Borneo	28	38	35	26	36	—	6	4	2	3	6
Ceylon	452	413	358	410	380	24	25	33	14	2	6
China	85	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	164	209	208	304	122	4	7	10	12	23	26
India	336	783	704	221	560	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	333	500	630	330	249	48	47	51	—	—	—
Japan	614	784	856	1 003	1 006	127	134	218	3	34	91
Jordan	10	3	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	2
Malaya and Singapore	496	511	529	538	301	24	23	29	22	49	56
Philippines	7	111	63	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese India	19	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syria and Lebanon	22	15	11	7	26	2	1	—	6	3	3
Korea and Ryukyu	30	116	158	250	41	—	—	17	—	2	...
Others	123	194	87	67	205	4	4	15	[5]150	[5]138	[5]185
Total	*2 719*	*3 703*	*3 662*	*3 156*	*2 948*	*233*	*248*	*377*	*209*	*254*	*378*
AFRICA											
French territories	93	135	61	63	78	4	7	13	9	10	—
Liberia	—	3	3	2	7	—	—	1	1	1	—
Mauritius	30	21	24	48	30	—	—	—	—	1	1
Union of South Africa	2	—	22	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	*125*	*159*	*110*	*118*	*116*	*4*	*7*	*14*	*10*	*14*	*1*
UNSPECIFIED	146	149	79	47	[6]253	13	10	12	9	7	6
TOTAL	**3 991**	**4 855**	**4 479**	**3 922**	**3 871**	**295**	**311**	**441**	**265**	**312**	**423**

NOTE : Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

[1]Unofficial estimate. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs and exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Incomplete, representing mainly estimates of China's exports (excluding Formosa). — [4]Represents about 98% of exports of domestic rice from surplus-producing countries for 1950 and 1951 and 92% for 1952 and 1953. — [5]Of which 149, 136 and 182 thousand metric tons represent Burma's exports for January, February and March 1955 for which no details as regards countries of destination are available. — [6]Of which 73 thousand metric tons are exports of the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam for November and December for which no details as regards countries of destination are available.

NOTE : Paddy exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1]Estimation non officielle. — [2]Y compris les expéditions au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Données incomplètes, représentant surtout des estimations des exportations de la Chine (non compris Formose). — [4]Représente environ 98 % des exportations de riz indigène des pays à production excédentaire pour 1950 et 1951 et 92% pour 1952 et 1953. — [5]Dont 149, 136 et 182 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations de la Birmanie en janvier, février et mars 1955 et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires. — [6]Dont 73 mille tonnes métriques représentent les exportations des Etats associés du Cambodge, Laos et Viet-Nam durant novembre et décembre et pour lesquelles on ne dispose pas de renseignements quant aux pays destinataires.

Table 12A. - Meat (carcass-weight basis) : Summary - Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 12A. - Viande (en équivalent de poids carcasse) : Sommaire - Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	87.6	86.6	109.0	119.0	99.2	79.0	113.1	108.9	100.8	113.1	118.4	121.3	116.5	119.7
France	19.1	9.3	7.9	18.8	8.4	7.5	6.1	7.3	7.6	10.8	15.6	28.0	16.9	14.8
Ireland, Rep. of	13.9	21.7	23.6	29.3	17.9	39.6	27.0	13.3	20.8	33.4	34.5	15.0	29.5	38.4
Netherlands	36.6	39.1	35.4	38.3	31.0	27.2	42.5	37.6	27.7	33.7	39.5	38.2	34.9	40.6
Total	*157.2*	*156.7*	*175.9*	*205.4*	*156.5*	*153.3*	*188.7*	*167.1*	*156.9*	*191.0*	*208.0*	*202.5*	*197.8*	*213.5*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	17.0	13.2	14.8	19.7	17.4	15.6	13.4	17.8	16.9	11.1	32.4	17.8	14.6	13.9
United States	19.5	20.4	25.2	23.3	19.3	19.0	23.0	22.9	22.8	32.0	18.5	20.8	23.2	30.9
Total	*36.5*	*33.6*	*40.0*	*43.0*	*36.7*	*34.6*	*36.4*	*40.7*	*39.7*	*43.1*	*50.9*	*38.6*	*37.8*	*44.8*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	98.5	73.9	82.1	90.2	71.5	37.6	109.4	70.4	72.6	76.0	86.7	117.9	76.3	79.9
Brazil	3.5	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.3	1.7	3.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3
Uruguay	24.3	18.6	18.3	21.6	15.7	19.0	10.7	27.9	23.3	11.4	22.8	29.1	28.7	5.9
Total	*126.3*	*94.2*	*102.2*	*112.2*	*88.5*	*58.3*	*123.1*	*99.4*	*97.0*	*89.5*	*109.7*	*147.3*	*105.7*	*86.1*
OCEANIA														
Australia	56.4	67.1	90.3	77.3	81.8	107.6	86.1	76.9	117.9	80.5	70.1	57.5	90.3	91.4
New Zealand	72.9	105.0	88.5	99.2	168.8	59.7	92.4	107.8	90.4	63.6	94.1	124.6	91.9	86.3
Total	*129.3*	*172.1*	*178.8*	*176.5*	*250.6*	*167.3*	*178.5*	*184.7*	*208.3*	*144.1*	*164.2*	*182.1*	*182.2*	*177.7*
WORLD TOTAL	**510**	**500**	**550**	**590**	**585**	**455**	**580**	**545**	**560**	**525**	**580**	**625**	**585**	**570**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.1	5.5	4.9	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.7	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.6	3.7	4.1	4.4
France	12.5	9.9	5.7	8.8	7.3	10.5	6.6	6.5	4.8	4.8	3.1	11.7	10.5	9.9
Germany, Western	18.2	15.8	26.4	26.3	18.5	23.1	22.0	16.5	20.8	46.3	25.6	20.9	25.7	33.0
Italy	11.3	13.3	10.1	10.2	15.9	13.0	10.5	12.3	8.3	9.5	6.3	10.5	9.2	14.9
Netherlands	3.4	2.4	4.4	5.5	3.7	1.9	2.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.9
Sweden	4.1	1.1	4.4	7.7	2.0	1.3	2.4	4.8	3.3	7.3	9.6	2.9	2.0	16.4
Switzerland	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	4.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.8
United Kingdom	298.8	308.3	368.5	346.0	351.5	288.7	374.5	389.4	359.2	350.9	342.9	352.3	356.1	332.6
Total	*373.6*	*368.6*	*434.6*	*422.0*	*418.8*	*356.8*	*435.0*	*448.4*	*417.2*	*438.5*	*407.4*	*423.6*	*422.8*	*431.2*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	9.2	4.9	5.8	7.5	5.7	4.0	2.2	6.8	6.5	7.9	4.6	10.2	7.7	7.6
United States	56.8	53.1	46.3	47.1	66.8	55.8	49.8	49.3	51.1	34.9	49.5	55.2	44.0	39.7
Total	*66.0*	*58.0*	*52.1*	*54.6*	*72.5*	*59.8*	*52.0*	*56.1*	*57.6*	*42.8*	*54.1*	*65.4*	*51.7*	*47.3*
WORLD TOTAL	**495**	**485**	**545**	**570**	**555**	**480**	**540**	**560**	**535**	**545**	**545**	**595**	**595**	**555**

NOTE : This table represents a summary of trade of various kinds of meat, expressed in terms of carcass weight. Prepared meats have been converted to carcass weight at the ratio of 1 : 1.25 ; canned meat at the ratio of 1 : 1.5 except for exports from Argentina, which have been converted at 1 : 2 ; the resulting Argentine excess has been added to total European imports. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and imports in 1953.

NOTE : Ce tableau représente un sommaire du commerce de divers genres de viande, exprimés en équivalent de poids carcasse. Les viandes préparées ont été converties à raison de 1 : 1,25 ; la viande en conserve à raison de 1 : 1,5, sauf pour les exportations de l'Argentine qui ont été converties à raison de 1 : 2 ; l'excédent de l'Argentine résultant de cette conversion a été ajouté aux importations totales de l'Europe. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

Table 12B. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 12B. - Viande fraiche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	20.2	16.2	22.6	30.8	13.1	18.9	22.3	18.4	14.3	35.6	31.8	25.6	28.4	37.6
France	3.4	1.5	2.7	12.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.0	4.4	9.9	20.7	10.5	9.9
Ireland, Rep. of	9.2	13.8	16.3	19.7	9.1	26.5	18.5	8.5	16.0	22.3	24.6	8.4	16.6	29.1
Netherlands	6.0	6.6	7.3	8.8	6.7	8.5	6.2	5.6	6.5	10.8	8.6	6.2	8.2	12.2
Total	*38.8*	*38.1*	*48.9*	*72.0*	*30.4*	*55.7*	*48.6*	*34.5*	*39.8*	*73.1*	*74.9*	*60.9*	*63.7*	*88.8*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	13.4	8.7	8.6	8.3	13.5	9.5	6.6	11.3	10.6	6.1	9.9	7.0	8.9	7.6
United States[1]	6.8	5.3	9.4	10.8	5.0	4.3	5.9	9.1	8.8	14.0	8.8	8.6	8.9	16.9
Total	*20.2*	*14.0*	*18.0*	*19.1*	*18.5*	*13.8*	*12.5*	*20.4*	*19.4*	*20.1*	*18.7*	*15.6*	*17.8*	*24.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	44.5	41.3	49.8	51.0	22.5	13.0	67.4	38.2	40.8	53.0	58.7	61.0	38.8	45.7
Brazil	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	2.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Uruguay[2]	18.3	14.1	12.6	13.3	11.3	11.3	8.1	24.2	13.2	4.9	10.6	19.7	18.5	4.4
Total	*64.7*	*56.4*	*63.7*	*64.5*	*34.7*	*25.4*	*78.4*	*62.9*	*54.8*	*59.1*	*69.5*	*80.9*	*57.7*	*50.3*
OCEANIA														
Australia	35.8	30.1	65.8	51.6	30.0	53.5	63.9	54.3	89.5	55.5	48.9	30.4	60.1	67.2
New Zealand	69.7	96.4	83.0	94.1	157.7	43.9	88.6	101.9	83.5	58.0	91.5	117.3	85.3	82.2
Total	*105.5*	*126.5*	*148.8*	*145.7*	*187.7*	*97.4*	*152.5*	*156.2*	*173.0*	*113.5*	*140.4*	*147.7*	*145.4*	*149.4*
WORLD TOTAL	**245**	**245**	**290**	**310**	**280**	**200**	**300**	**280**	**300**	**280**	**310**	**310**	**290**	**320**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.5	4.1	3.5	2.8	4.1	4.7	3.0	2.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	2.1	2.6	2.5
France	11.2	8.8	4.4	8.2	6.2	9.3	5.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	11.0	9.5	9.4
Germany, Western	11.2	8.5	12.5	16.7	10.4	10.9	11.8	8.9	11.4	17.8	14.6	13.3	15.2	23.8
Italy	10.2	12.6	9.6	9.9	14.9	12.1	10.1	11.2	8.2	9.1	6.2	10.0	8.9	14.5
Netherlands	2.7	1.6	3.5	4.4	2.5	0.9	2.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.6
Sweden[3]	4.0	0.8	3.6	7.7	1.7	0.8	1.7	4.1	2.4	6.4	9.6	2.9	2.0	16.4
Switzerland	2.7	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.2
United Kingdom	135.2	151.0	203.2	179.1	180.5	137.2	195.7	223.4	196.8	197.1	191.7	181.0	169.7	174.1
Total	*184.5*	*190.9*	*241.7*	*231.0*	*221.9*	*180.6*	*231.2*	*260.3*	*232.0*	*244.1*	*234.5*	*225.9*	*214.9*	*248.9*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	3.1	0.9	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.2	2.1	3.6	1.9	5.2	2.2	2.4
United States	13.5	9.9	8.0	7.7	19.2	11.4	4.7	10.1	11.2	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.0	7.6
Total	*16.6*	*10.8*	*10.4*	*10.6*	*19.7*	*11.6*	*5.3*	*13.3*	*13.3*	*9.6*	*8.3*	*13.2*	*11.2*	*10.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**225**	**230**	**275**	**300**	**270**	**220**	**260**	**300**	**270**	**280**	**290**	**290**	**280**	**300**

NOTE: Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat include offal and poultry. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

NOTE: La viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée comprend les abats et la volaille. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales en 1953.

[1]Includes some canned horse meat. — [2]1954 figures exclude some minor items. — [3]1954 figures include small quantities of prepared and canned meat.

[1]Y compris de la viande de cheval en conserve. — [2]Les chiffres de 1954 ne prennent pas en considération des articles d'importance secondaire. — [3]Pour 1954, les chiffres comprennent de petites quantités de viandes préparées et de viande en conserve.

Table 12C. - Prepared meats :
Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 12C. - Viandes préparées :
Commerce par trimestre 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	39.9	46.0	57.0	56.7	60.5	39.9	61.8	60.4	56.5	49.2	56.3	63.3	55.5	51.8
France	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Ireland, Rep. of	0.4	0.7	2.2	4.1	0.5	0.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	3.3	4.6	2.4	6.7	2.9
Netherlands	9.4	10.6	9.3	8.3	7.2	6.3	18.2	11.1	3.7	4.1	9.1	8.0	7.7	8.5
Total	*50.9*	*58.4*	*69.6*	*70.2*	*69.3*	*48.2*	*83.3*	*74.2*	*62.8*	*57.9*	*71.1*	*74.9*	*70.9*	*64.4*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6
United States	8.0	10.3	9.4	6.7	9.8	9.6	12.0	8.6	9.0	8.1	6.3	6.3	7.3	6.9
Total	*9.6*	*11.7*	*11.2*	*8.9*	*11.0*	*11.3*	*13.5*	*10.6*	*11.1*	*9.9*	*8.2*	*8.6*	*9.5*	*9.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	4.0	3.5	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.2	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.8
Brazil	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—
Total	*4.6*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*1.8*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*3.9*	*2.1*	*2.8*	*1.4*	*2.4*	*1.5*	*1.8*
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
New Zealand	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total	*1.4*	*2.8*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*3.5*	*5.6*	*0.5*	*0.7*	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*0.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**85**	**95**	**105**	**105**	**110**	**85**	**125**	**115**	**100**	**90**	**105**	**110**	**105**	**100**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	—	0.3	0.4	0.9	—	0.3	0.1	0.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany, Western	4.8	5.6	7.9	6.0	5.9	9.5	8.2	6.1	7.5	9.8	7.8	5.1	5.9	5.4
Italy	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
Netherlands	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Sweden	—	0.2	0.3	—	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	*0.4	*0.4	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
United Kingdom	61.0	66.6	80.7	78.6	78.9	59.2	92.9	83.8	76.6	69.7	80.3	79.6	81.1	73.5
Total	*68.1*	*74.8*	*91.5*	*87.3*	*87.2*	*71.5*	*103.3*	*92.9*	*87.2*	*83.0*	*90.4*	*87.2*	*89.5*	*82.6*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.5
United States	11.8	13.6	13.8	4.8	10.5	9.6	11.3	14.3	14.2	15.6	6.3	5.8	3.8	3.4
Total	*13.5*	*14.9*	*15.0*	*6.3*	*11.8*	*11.2*	*12.0*	*15.5*	*15.3*	*17.6*	*7.0*	*7.3*	*5.1*	*5.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**100**	**115**	**100**	**110**	**95**	**125**	**120**	**115**	**110**	**105**	**105**	**105**	**95**

NOTE : Prepared meat includes bacon, ham, salted pork, pickled meat, sausages, bologna, and any other kind of salted, smoked, or cured meat except canned. Bacon and ham in airtight containers have been excluded when recorded separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 79% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

NOTE : Les viandes préparées comprennent le bacon, le jambon, le porc, la viande en saumure, les saucisses et saucissons et tous autres genres de viande salée, fumée ou traitée, à l'exception de la viande en conserve. Le bacon et le jambon en boîtes hermétiques ont été exclus lorsqu'ils étaient indiqués séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 79% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

Table 12D. - Canned meat :
Trade by quarters, 1951-54

Tableau 12D. - Viande en conserve :
Commerce par trimestre, 1951-54

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952		1953				1954			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	11.7	8.6	10.1	11.5	7.0	6.8	9.1	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.1	12.5	11.6
France	9.5	4.3	2.5	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.4
Ireland, Rep. of	2.8	4.7	3.1	3.0	5.5	8.0	3.9	1.9	1.9	4.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.8
Netherlands	12.2	12.9	11.0	12.7	10.2	7.2	9.1	12.1	11.1	11.9	13.0	14.7	11.4	11.9
Total	*36.2*	*30.5*	*26.7*	*30.6*	*26.4*	*24.9*	*24.2*	*26.6*	*25.9*	*30.5*	*29.5*	*32.1*	*30.4*	*30.7*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.1	1.9	2.6	5.7	1.6	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	13.4	5.3	2.0	2.1
United States	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	5.3	1.2	2.9	3.5	3.6
Total	*2.9*	*3.4*	*5.3*	*8.5*	*3.0*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.4*	*7.2*	*14.6*	*8.2*	*5.5*	*5.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	24.5	14.1	14.6	18.5	22.9	11.2	19.5	14.1	14.7	10.0	13.3	27.0	17.8	16.0
Brazil	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	—	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uruguay	3.6	2.7	3.5	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.4	1.9	6.6	4.0	7.9	6.2	6.8	1.0
Total	*28.9*	*17.3*	*18.4*	*24.1*	*25.8*	*16.0*	*21.0*	*16.4*	*21.5*	*14.6*	*21.2*	*33.3*	*24.8*	*17.1*
OCEANIA														
Australia	12.8	24.1	15.9	16.8	34.2	34.7	14.5	14.6	18.3	16.4	13.9	17.7	20.0	15.8
New Zealand	1.9	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.8	7.3	2.5	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.7	4.7	4.2	2.4
Total	*14.7*	*28.1*	*19.5*	*20.0*	*39.0*	*42.0*	*17.0*	*18.5*	*22.8*	*19.9*	*15.6*	*22.4*	*24.2*	*18.2*
WORLD TOTAL	**95**	**85**	**80**	**95**	**105**	**95**	**75**	**75**	**85**	**85**	**90**	**110**	**100**	**80**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
France	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3
Germany, Western	0.7	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	10.9	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.7
Italy	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
United Kingdom	58.3	49.4	42.9	45.7	48.3	51.7	41.8	40.9	44.5	44.5	33.9	47.9	56.7	44.4
Total	*61.4*	*51.7*	*47.5*	*48.5*	*51.2*	*54.3*	*43.3*	*43.5*	*46.6*	*57.4*	*35.7*	*50.3*	*60.2*	*47.5*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.4
United States	19.1	17.5	14.0	22.2	23.0	21.6	20.7	14.2	14.8	6.3	23.5	26.7	20.2	18.6
Total	*21.8*	*19.1*	*15.3*	*24.0*	*25.4*	*22.8*	*21.2*	*15.6*	*16.8*	*7.5*	*24.7*	*28.8*	*22.8*	*20.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**95**	**80**	**75**	**90**	**90**	**90**	**75**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**80**	**100**	**100**	**80**

NOTE : Canned meat includes all kinds of meat in airtight containers. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 87% of world exports and 84% of world imports in 1953.

NOTE : La viande en conserve comprend tous genres de viande conservée en boîtes hermétiques. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87% des exportations mondiales et 84% des importations mondiales.

Table 13. - Butter : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 13. - Beurre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	34.9	29.1	34 2	35.3	24.1	27.9	42.1	37.3	29.6	28.8	46.0	40.6	25.8	27.3
Netherlands	13.5	12.5	13.2	13 0	11.9	10.4	7.7	18.7	15.9	10.8	10.7	14.8	15.8	7.9
Sweden	6.6	3.2	3.4	3 3	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.4	7.0	2.8	2.5	5.0	2.8	0.2
United Kingdom[1]	0.2	0.3	0.2	0 3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3
Total	*55.2*	*45.1*	*51.0*	*51 9*	*38.8*	*40.7*	*52.8*	*57.6*	*52.8*	*42.7*	*59.5*	*60.7*	*44.7*	*36.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
United States	0.8	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4
Total	*0.9*	*0.2*	—	*0.4*	*0.2*	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*0.8*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1.9	0.3	3.7	3.7	—	0.5	6.1	2.1	6.3	9.1	1.8	0.7	3.7	...
AFRICA														
South West Africa	1.1	0.6	0.5	0 7	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	...
Union of South Africa	0.6	0.2	—	0 4	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	...
Total	*1.7*	*0.8*	*0 5*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*0.2*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*1.7*	*1.3*	*0.9*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	8.6	8.6	9.9	12 2	3.2	12.0	10.9	4 9	11.8	12.7	10.4	4.4	21.2	20.9
New Zealand	37.4	46.6	40.4	33.7	41.8	46.0	41.2	17.3	57.2	47.5	23.6	24.2	39.5	...
Total	*46.0*	*55.2*	*50.3*	*45.9*	*45.0*	*58.0*	*52.1*	*22.2*	*69.0*	*60.2*	*34.0*	*28.6*	*60.7*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**110**	**105**	**110**	**110**	**90**	**105**	**115**	**85**	**135**	**120**	**105**	**95**	**120**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.0	6.7	3.3	2 0	8.3	6.0	1.9	3.0	2.2	4.4	0.8	0.6	2.1	3.6
France	3.4	3.7	4.8	0.3	0.2	14.8	2.4	—	2.0	1.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Germany, Western	6.5	2.2	2.2	3.3	0.4	2.4	1.1	1.5	3.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	9.6	13.0
Italy	4.7	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.4
Switzerland	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	—	1.8	—
United Kingdom	78.3	65.8	71.6	71.7	65.9	63.6	100.2	65.9	56 8	83.4	86.4	64.0	53.0	92.1
Total	*98.7*	*82.4*	*85.8*	*79.4*	*78.3*	*91.4*	*108.5*	*73.7*	*69.4*	*93.4*	*89.2*	*66.5*	*68.7*	*110.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.0	0.5	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1
Union of South Africa	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	...
Total	*1.8*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*2.1*	*1.4*	*2.0*	*1.5*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**95**	**110**	**105**	**95**	**115**	**140**	**95**	**90**	**125**	**120**	**90**	**95**	**140**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in butter. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and 79 % of world imports in 1953.

NOTE : Les totaux par continent se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque le données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations mondiales et 79 % des importations mondiales

[1] Re-exports only.

[1] Réexportations seulement.

Table 14. - Cheese : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 14. - Fromage :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953				1954				1955
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	11.5	13.4	14.9	14.8	11.8	12.4	15.5	17.7	14.1	13.0	15.1	16.7	14.6	12.5
Finland	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
France	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.4	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.1
Italy	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.5	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5
Netherlands	18.2	19.5	21.5	23.0	16.5	19.1	19.2	23.3	24.5	19.4	23.7	25.6	23.5	19.2
Switzerland	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.2	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.7
Total	*44.7*	*49.6*	*52.2*	*54.7*	*44.3*	*48.2*	*48.4*	*55.7*	*56.5*	*49.1*	*55.1*	*58.8*	*5[illegible].2*	*48.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.5	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	—
United States[1]	9.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Total	*12.5*	*0.7*	*2.5*	*1.1*	*0.6*	*1.6*	*2.1*	*0.5*	*5.9*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*2.3*	*0.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	—	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	4.9	6.4	5.9	5.9	10.3	9.1	3.7	1.8	9.1	8.7	4.0	2.1	9.0	8.6
New Zealand	27.1	23.2	25.7	23.3	16.8	25.6	30.1	16.7	30.6	31.9	23.8	15.6	21.8	...
Total	*32.0*	*29.6*	*31.6*	*29.2*	*27.1*	*34.7*	*33.8*	*18.5*	*39.7*	*40.6*	*27.8*	*17.7*	*30.8*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**85**	**90**	**90**	**75**	**90**	**90**	**80**	**105**	**95**	**90**	**80**	**95**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.1	7.8	8.3	9.5	8.5	7.9
France	2.3	4.2	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.1
Germany, Western	10.6	10.1	13.3	14.6	7.5	9.9	13.3	17.8	12.4	12.2	14.5	17.6	14.2	13.2
Greece	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.8
Italy	2.9	3.6	5.7	6.5	2.4	3.5	6.1	8.0	5.4	5.3	6.8	8.2	5.7	4.5
Sweden	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.1
United Kingdom	49.3	34.7	37.1	33.5	46.6	47.6	38.3	26.8	35.6	48.1	41.5	20.8	23.7	39.3
Total	*74.4*	*62.3*	*67.7*	*67.3*	*68.6*	*73.8*	*68.2*	*64.2*	*65.1*	*77.8*	*75.5*	*59.4*	*56.9*	*69.9*
NORTH AMERICA														
United States	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.6	5.0	7.0	6.2	4.8	7.6	4.3	6.2	4.7	7.4	5.2
ASIA														
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Lebanon	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	...
Total	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*1.2*	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.7*	*1.2*	*0.3*	*0.4*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8
WORLD TOTAL	**90**	**80**	**90**	**90**	**90**	**100**	**90**	**85**	**90**	**100**	**100**	**80**	**80**	**90**

NOTE : Cheese includes all kinds of cheese traded. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries listed accounted for about 96 % of total exports and 85 % of total imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Par fromage on entend tous les fromages entrant dans le commerce. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations totales et 85 % des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance — **Tableau 15. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 May	1954 June	1954 July	1954 Aug.	1954 Sept.	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.	1955 March	1955 April	1955 May
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ bushel	1.98	1.93	2.05	2.11	2.16	2.19	2.26	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10	2.12
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	1.83	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	23/1	21/10	21/10	21/0	22/2	22/8	23/6	24/2	25/0	24/4	23/6	22/6	23/4
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.10	1.06	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.10	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.02
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ bushel	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.29
Canada : No. 1 feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.90	0.97	1.01	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07	1.07
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£s.d./ long ton	18/3/6	18/6/5	18/19/5	20/9/3	21/17/6	21/16/4	24/12/4	25/3/10	26/12/3	26/18/11	25/12/9	24/8/3	24/12/3
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ bushel	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.87	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ bushel	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	28.64	25.95	26.83	27.96	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78	27.78
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.80	2.73	2.82	2.80	2.59	2.42	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.48	2 41	2.42	2.68
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	8.90	8.60	8.50	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.59	5.48	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32	5.45
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.32	3.27	3.13	3.18	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	7.34	8.29	—	—	—	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73
California Valencia, auction price New York	U.S.$/box	6.47	6.69	7.14	7.64	7.91	6.26	6.07	4.75	—	—	—	—	6 24
Florida, auction price, New York	U.S.$/box	5.00	5.27	6.00	7.41	8.73	3.73	3.53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	29.49	33.24	34.34	35.37	32.39	33.44	28.83	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	38/1/7	37/11/6	40/18/2	40/13/9	40/13/6	42/5/0	44/5/0	45/0/0	44/15/7	45/1/3	42/4/0	41/7/6	41/6/3
Chinese/Manchurian : Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	[5]47/7/6	[5]47/16/0	[5]48/17/6	—	—	—	—	45/0/0	45/0/0	45/0/0	43/14/0	41/5/0	40/0/0
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 % f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	61/12/10	—	—	56/0/0	55/12/0	49/17/6	50/15/0	56/0/0	57/0/0	56/0/0	51/16/0	50/0/0	49/10/0

For notes, see end of table. — Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (continued) | **Tableau 15. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1954								1955				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./long ton	46/2/6	44/16/0	45/16/10	47/6/3	50/1/0	48/11/3	50/18/9	[6]55/0/0	56/0/0	57/7/6	55/6/0	54/19/5	56/1/2
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	72/1/3	72/9/0	70/18/9	69/8/9	68/2/0	73/8/9	71/8/9	73/4/0	74/10/0	72/7/6	67/10/0	67/12/6	65/6/3
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports..........	U.S.$/long ton	191.25	187.50	186.00	184.12	177.40	195.00	194.50	197.50	205.25	196.38	185.00	183.62	177.62
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports...........	Belg.fr./metric ton	7 062	9 960	6 650	6 412	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788
OLIVE OIL														
French N. Africa, edible, 1%, f.o.b.............	£.s.d./metric ton	215/0/0	215/0/0	214/10/0	207/10/0	217/18/0	219/10/0	222/10/0	225/0/0	215/0/0	195/0/0	[7]220/0/0	[7]230/0/0	[7]230/0/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S. : crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.$/metric ton	356.00	357.40	356.00	360.50	337.00	309.00	307.25	305.40	316.00	308.25	302.80	295.00	290.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./long ton	—	—	128/15/0	125/5/0	119/0/0	114/0/0	115/5/0	110/10/0	108/0/0	101/15/0	94/6/0	95/12/6	98/5/0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S. : Bleached, prime, summer yellow, in drums, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/metric ton	—	—	—	—	—	260	259	267	282	277	265	264	271
LINSEED OIL														
Belgium, bulk, ex mill..	Belg.fr./metric ton	9 800	8 550	8 375	8 500	8 640	8 567	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700	12 025
Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports..........	£..s.d./long ton	62/7/6	59/18/0	57/6/8	59/0/0	59/2/0	60/1/3	69/13/9	80/13/0	83/7/6	84/15/0	82/8/0	85/0/0	87/7/6
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	117/6/8	112/4/0	110/15/0	104/5/0	106/0/0	102/5/0	102/5/0	99/12/0	92/5/0	92/0/0	90/4/0	87/10/0	89/0/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./long ton	115/5/0	112/0/0	108/17/0	107/15/0	104/16/0	112/12/6	108/5/0	107/0/0	107/10/0	106/5/0	97/0/0	96/10/0	94/10/0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./long ton	11 126	11 075	11 011	10 883	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290	[8]11 675	11 700	11 580	11 300	11 288
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigeria : 56% protein, c.i.f. Liverpool	£.s.d./long ton	38/1/0	39/7/0	41/7/2	43/6/2	44/10/0	44/12/2	47/0/0	49/5/6	47/1/3	40/5/0	37/17/6	39/0/0	40/15/0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/short ton	67.60	64.90	71.60	75.70	68.35	69.10	71.20	70.75	72.40	67.60	62.90	60.60	60.40
COFFEE														
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York	U.S.c./lb.	85.5	87.0	88.3	75.5	71.8	70.0	72.0	68.5	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	63.9	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.7	47.5	48.8	47.6	40.1	37.5	36.5
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./cwt.	510/3	515/10	523/3	—	404/5	362/3	405/6	378/11	386/0	371/7	311/2	294/4	...
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[9]..	Sh.d./lb.	4/5.7	3/11.8	4/1.8	4/9.4	4/10.1	4/10.6	4/11.8	5/5.5	5/7.3	5/3.4	4/3.2	3/6.7	—
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[9]	Sh.d./lb.	3/6.7	3/5.7	3/6.2	4/1.9	4/3.4	4/9.0	4/11.6	5/5.5	5/2.3	4/7.1	3/1.6	2/5.0	1/11.8

For notes, see end of table. | Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 15. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954								1955				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14 ...	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	[10]52.8	48.2	53.0	53.6	52.0	[11]41.6	—	—	—	—	—
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	54.0	53.2	52.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	52.8	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	2/12 0	2/12 0	—	3/2/6	—	—	—	—	—	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/4/0
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09
Denmark : First class, for export	øre/kg.	254	258	257	248	244	235	239	245	250	251	255	258	264
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	—	—	29.00	29.60	27.00	—	25.00	28.38	30.21	29.88	29.44	33.66	32.83
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	—	—	26.42	25.95	24.44	23.26	22.43	21.90	23.94	23.25	20.00	22.08	20.00
Australia, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	24.70	23.47	21.67	21.41	20.86	21.52	19.71	15.65	15.97	16.77
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market London[13]														
Old season's	Pence/lb.	—	—	27.10	28.98	28.98	29.57	28.98	27.70	27.02	25.72	22.46	21.18	21.73
New season's	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.67	29.64	28.12	25.91	25.68	26.38
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrow and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	26.06	24.02	22.56	22.21	19.97	18.92	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11	16.90	17.24
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imports by Ministry of Food ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./cwt.	...	...	296	296	296	282	266	268	272	240	240	220	220
BUTTER														
Germany : Danish, c.i.f. Hamburg	D.M./100 kg.	437.21	441.40	443.90	—	439.10	442.22	444.49	432.37	449.40	446.29	450.91	451.10	[13]451.10
EGGS														
Denmark : Prices paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	2.70	2.78	3.31	3.50	3.64	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3.26	3.10
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	174	184	230	248	220	250	291	252	[illegible]	168	[illegible]	...	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	8.06	7.09	6.75	7.21	7.58	8.05	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.59	7.94	7.75
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York ...	U.S.c./lb.	20.15	18.33	18.84	20.03	18.58	17.43	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81	14.78	14.12
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/10	2/10	2/9 3/4	2/9	2/6	2/4 3/4	2/5 1/4	2/6	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4	...
U.S. : Green salted packers steer heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	12.8	11.8	12.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.5	...
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16" average of 10 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34.42	34.23	34.42	[14]34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38	33.73
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	70.34	69.80	69.67	69.81	75.14	75.12	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77	71.97	73.40
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee ..	£/long ton	101.5	95.8	90.3	92.8	99.2	104.8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	[13]95.0
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	90.0	90.0	89.0	86.8	75.2	72.7	72.1	70.2	72.8	79.8	84.6	80.8	[13]80.0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 May	1954 June	1954 July	1954 Aug.	1954 Sept.	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.	1955 March	1955 April	1955 May
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	140	142	132	—	125	118	108	114	113	116	114	112	112
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	62.45	65.51	69.93	67.18	69.47	76 40	81.81	86.15	98.96	99.11	88.12	89.71	...
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230
U.K. : Average wholesale c.i.f. value of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	74/14/11	77/8/8	77/3/8	77/2/4	77/10/1	78/16/8	78/19/7	78/10/10	78/10/4	76/1/0	78/13/1	80/3/8	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	75.18	76.95	81.59	81.78	84.48	85.89	83 70	83.00	83.97	85.07	85.07	85.62	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	130.54	131.96	132.65	135.58	146.73	156.43	164.54	167.43	168.38	167 65	166 19	166.50	168.24
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	118.20	117.64	116.70	116.29	116.36	116.44	116.29	116.03	120.55	122.15	122 73	123.32	123 09
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	23 800	25 100	25 000	25 100	24 700	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	917.9	907.2	916.3	916.1	908.7	924.5	904.0	920.5	922.8	926.1	958.4	943.9	938 8
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	109.98	109.46	108.73	108.34	108.41	108.48	108.34	108.10	107.82	109.25	109.63	110.15	109.95
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2/12/4	2/13/5	2/12/11	2/13/0	2/12/7	2/12/10	2/13/2	2/13/0	2/13/1	2/11/11	2/13/3	2/12/11	...
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 000	28 900	28 800	28 600	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	37	40	42	45	48	55	48	42	57	42	44	51	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	23	29	24	21	19	18	23	30	26	25	21	32	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./cwt.	47	56	56	53	52	67	66	66	71	60	46	54	...
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/met. 100 kg.	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	...
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	14.20	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12 90	12.71	...

[1]May, 1954, for May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-December, Decembe and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery ; April, May delivery ; May, May and July delivery. — [2]May 1954, for May delivery; June-July, July delivery; August-September, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery. — [3]May 1954, for May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September, delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; from January 1955, for current month delivery. — [4]May, 1954, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December-January, January delivery ; February-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery. — [5]3%, £.s.d. per metric ton. — [6]C. and f., from December 1954. — [7]Tunisian. — [8]6% from 22 December 1954. — [9]Exclusive of export duty and excise ; export duty in sh./d. India : up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0. Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955 1/11.9 ; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5. — [10]Type 14 only. — [11]Type 11 only. — [12]Provisional. — [13]Average of daily top prices. — [14]14 markets from August 1954 forward.

[1]Mai 1954, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars, livraison mars et mai ; avril, livraison mai; mai, juillet, livraison mai et juillet. — [2]Mai 1954, pour livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison octobre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril, livraison mai. — [3]Mai 1954, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; depuis janvier 1955, pour livraison dans le mois en cours. — [4]Mai 1954, livraison mai ; juil-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai. — [5]3%, £.s.d. par tonne métrique. — [6]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [7]Tunisienne. — [8]6% depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9 ; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0. Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre, 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9 ; depuis le 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5. — [10]Type 14 seulement. — [11]Type 11 seulement. — [12]Chiffre provisoire. — [13]Moyenne des prix maximums quotidiens. — [14]Sur 14 marchés à partir d'août 1954.

Table 16. - Potatoes : Prices in selected countries / **Tableau 16. - Pommes de terre : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month	Austria	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Schillings/ 100 kg.	*Dollars/ 75 lb.*	*Kroner/ 100 kg.*	*Francs/ 100 kg.*	*Marks/ 100 kg.*	*Sh/pence per 112 lb.*	*Lire/ 100 kg.*	*Pesetas/ 100 kg.*	*Kronor/ 100 kg.*	*Sh/pence per long ton*	*Dollars/ 60 lb.*
1934-38 ...	10.55	0.94	[1]6.80	74	[2]5.04	4/1	38	0.29	[2]3.47	96/10	[2]0.65
1947.......	23.28	1.61	[2]17.92	1 313	6.60	11/11	3 585	1.05	18.58	181/10	1.62
1948.......	32.10	2.20	10.55	1 424	9.50	12/1	1 973	1.03	15.66	202/0	1.54
1949.......	42.67	1.40	18.82	1 262	10.40	10/8	1 975	1.20	21.76	209/6	1.29
1950.......	60.50	1.24	20.70	2 194	8.50	13/8	3 105	1.63	24.30	212/0	0.92
1951.......	67.40	1.66	20.65	2 004	11.90	11/2	2 339	1.86	25.25	223/0	1.63
1952.......	91.25	4.05	16.64	2 398	13.80	11/2	2 513	1.01	23.62	242/0	1.98
1953.......	74 08	1.47	25 50	2 573	12 00	12/7	2 609	1.46	24 56	250/6	0.80
1954.......	57.33	1.61	...	2 132	...	13/1	2 287	1.29	...	252/0	[3]1.23
1954 I.....	43.00	0.91	18.24	1 919	11.35	11/2	2 500	1.30	21.05	241/6	0.69
II	47.00	0.89	24.25	2 379	12.60	11/2	2 575	1.46	22.50	251/6	0.65
III	47 00	0.81	26.73	2 638	12.20	11/2	2 625	1.50	23.00	266/6	0.53
IV	43.00	0.80	27.07	2 712	12.40	11/2	2 200	1.52	23.77	279/0	0.70
V	43.00	0.92	29.28	3 252	12.95	11/7	—	1.40	26.46	289/0	1.34
VI	43.00	1.25	—	3 811	12.35	12/10	—	1.36	42.40	309/6	1.51
VII....	100.00	1.23	—	2 231	15.15	19/0	—	1.29	33.31	259/6	1.49
VIII ...	65.00	2.69	—	1 520	12.55	14/5	—	1.17	26.55	208/6	1.41
IX	56.00	2.25	16.72	1 377	10.60	12/9	—	1.15	23.55	214/6	1.16
X.....	55.00	2.22	17.45	1 300	10.90	12/9	2 115	1.09	24.00	221/6	0.93
XI	73.00	2.16	18 03	1 354	10.60	14/1	2 095	1.08	23.85	231/6	1.09
XII ...	73.00	2.18	18.58	1 085	10.30	14/7	2 105	1.16	24.00	246/6	1.05
1955 I.....	73.00	1.96	20.32	1 032	10.75	15/10	1 975	1.19	24.46	246/6	1.13
II	73.00	2.25	22.71	1 029	10.50	18/0	1 820	1.21	24 54	256/6	1.17
III	...	2.20	23.94	926	10.65	...	1 910	...	24.65	271/6	1.18
IV	...	3.89	22.62	912	10.75	...	—	...	25.45	284/0	2.17
V	...	3.97	21.12	1 132	...	...	—	...	—	...	2.23
	Prices in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Prix en dollars des E.-U./t. m.										
1934-38 ...	21	27	[1]15	35	[2]20	20	26	16	[2]21	23	[2]24
1947.......	—	47	[2]37	—	—	47	—	—	52	36	60
1948.......	—	64	22	54	29	48	34	—	43	40	57
1949.......	—	40	28	43	27	38	34	—	44	40	47
1950.......	—	33	30	63	20	38	50	—	47	29	34
1951.......	32	46	30	57	28	31	37	—	49	31	60
1952.......	43	122	24	69	33	31	40	—	46	33	73
1953.......	31	44	30	74	29	35	42	—	47	35	29
1954.......	22	49	...	61	...	36	37	—	...	35	[3]45
1954 I.....	17	28	26	55	27	31	40	—	41	33	25
II	18	27	35	68	30	31	41	—	43	35	24
III ...	18	24	39	75	29	31	42	—	44	37	20
IV	17	24	39	77	30	31	35	—	46	38	26
V	17	28	42	93	31	32	—	—	51	40	49
VI	17	38	—	109	29	35	—	—	82	43	55
VII....	38	67	—	64	36	52	—	—	64	36	55
VIII ..	25	81	—	43	30	40	—	—	51	29	52
IX ...	22	68	24	39	25	35	—	—	46	30	43
X.....	21	67	25	37	26	35	34	—	46	31	34
XI....	28	65	26	39	25	39	34	—	46	32	40
XII ...	28	66	27	31	25	40	34	—	46	34	39
1955 I.....	28	59	29	29	26	44	32	—	47	34	42
II	28	67	33	29	25	50	29	—	47	35	43
III....	...	66	35	26	25	...	31	...	48	37	43
IV....	...	116	33	26	26	...	—	...	49	39	80
V	...	119	31	32	...	...	—	...	—	...	82

[1]1934-37. — [2]Crop year average from this year forward : Denmark and Sweden, September-August; Germany and United States, July-June. — [3]Preliminary.

Austria: Average wholesale price. — **Canada**: No. 1 St. John, wholesale price. — **Denmark**: 1934-37, King Edward, average of maximum quotations of Association of Agricultural Societies in Sjaelland ; from 1938, Bintje, price to producers, delivered to nearest station. — **France** : Bulk or sacked, wholesale price, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western** : Main crop eating only, average price to producers. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Average price at fairs and markets. — **Italy** : Average price to producers, Trent. — **Spain**: Average wholesale price. — **Sweden**: Best eating quality, sorted, wholesale price, Stockholm. — **United Kingdom** : Majestic and King Edward VII varieties, average price at certain growers' markets ; government fixed price from 1947 through June 1951, including acreage payments. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers.

[1]1934-37. — [2]Moyenne de la campagne à partir de cette année : Danemark et Suède, septembre-août; Allemagne et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin. — [3]Préliminaire.

Autriche : Prix de gros moyen. — **Canada**: Saint-John N° 1, prix de gros. — **Danemark**: 1934-37, variété King Edward, moyenne des cours maximums pratiqués au Sjaelland par l'Association des sociétés agricoles ; depuis 1938, variété Bintje, prix à la production pour livraison à la gare la plus proche. — **France** : En vrac ou en sacs, prix de gros, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Principales variétés comestibles, prix moyen à la production. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Prix moyen sur les foires et marchés. — **Italie** : Prix moyen à la production, Trente. — **Espagne**: Prix de gros moyen.— **Suède**: Meilleure qualité comestible, triée, prix de gros, Stockholm. — **Royaume-Uni** : Variétés Majestic et King Edward VII, prix moyen sur certains marchés de vente directe par les producteurs ; de 1947 à juin 1951, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris une prime au titre de la superficie cultivée. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production.

Table 17. - Beef cattle : Prices in selected countries • **Tableau 17. - Bovins de boucherie : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month	Live-weight basis - Poids vif								Slaughter-weight basis - Poids net				
	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Ireland, Rep. of	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States	Australia	France	New Zealand	Sweden	U. of S. Africa
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Centavos/ kg.	*Francs/ kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Øre/ kg.*	*Sh/pence per 112 lb.*	*Guilders/ 100 kg.*	*Sh/pence per 112 lb.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Sh/pence per 100 lb.*	*Francs/ kg.*	*Sh/pence per 100 lb.*	*Öre/ kg.*	*Sh/pence per 100 lb.*
1934-38 ...	...	5.37	5.67	42	24/5	[1]32	42/2	9.74	26/6	8	...	[2]96	[2]30/8
1947	50.6	18.10	14.28	126	76/6	77	89/11	26.52	51/0	154	[3]51/0	185	66/6
1948	53.4	26.84	18.25	127	87/9	89	98/8	31.47	56/10	209	51/0	213	68/9
1949	61.3	25.15	20.45	136	89/6	94	103/6	26.73	69/6	200	57/0	247	75/6
1950	74.4	23.92	24.74	190	92/3	129	105/3	30.23	82/6	204	70/0	272	78/3
1951	120.8	24.81	32.60	211	99/9	131	114/0	35.91	109/0	270	91/0	294	119/2
1952	161.9	25.08	25.15	207	108/3	141	125/9	33.34	130/11	283	100/0	340	127/6
1953	195.6	25.03	20.25	190	118/3	135	132/7	24.44	125/6	236	117/0	394	127/5
1954	199.5	23.84	[4]19.69	206	115/6	139	—	[4]25.01	142/1	231	...	361	[4]130/8
1954 I	201.4	24.50	18.46	202	117/0	138	135/7	24.86	136/0	218	117/0	389	127/6
II	200.1	24.00	17.60	208	120/0	141	139/6	24.49	138/0	214	117/0	379	127/6
III	196.8	23.40	17.98	208	120/0	141	143/8	24.64	132/0	220	117/0	375	127/6
IV	202.0	25.00	18.51	211	121/0	142	148/6	25.20	129/0	228	117/0	373	127/6
V	196.7	25.25	19.31	211	125/0	144	138/8	24.42	125/0	246	117/0	373	126/3
VI	204.2	24.80	19.22	221	125/0	146	142/6	23.95	130/0	236	117/0	367	127/6
VII	206.2	25.67	20.72	221	120/0	144	—	23.88	145/0	230	117/0	367	129/10
VIII	201.0	24.75	20.50	211	114/0	139	—	24.00	153/0	242	117/0	360	132/0
IX	211.9	22.40	20.66	213	110/0	135	131/6	24.95	163/0	242	117/0	351	132/10
X	200.3	21.25	20.84	195	110/0	131	127/7	25.50	159/0	226	...	338	133/3
XI	196.0	22.50	20.20	191	108/0	131	130/9	25.78	159/2	224	...	331	134/0
XII	178.9	22.60	22.30	184	110/0	130	142/10½	26.66	142/0	240	...	339	134/0
1955 I	191.0	22.25	19.74	187	130/0	129	158/0	28.25	134/9	228	...	342	132/5
II	203.8	22.00	19.57	185	135/0	128	165/10½	28.00	128/10	234	...	352	127/5
III	199.1	22.00	19.36	199	...	130	164/0	27.02	127/2	246	...	360	125/4
IV	[4]194.6	23.88	19.71	...	...	...	173/2½	25.42	116/5	252	...	372	125/0
V	...	26 38	19.76	...	...	...	179/0	23.70	...	270	...	388	...
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.												
1934-38	...	19.3	12.5	9.2	11.9	[1]17.6	20.5	21.5	11.5	38.0	...	[2]24.3	[2]16.6
1947	15.1	41.3	31.5	26.3	30.3	29.0	35.7	58.5	18.1	—	[3]18.5	51.5	29.5
1948	15.9	61.1	40.2	26.5	34.8	33.5	39.1	69.4	20.2	79.8	22.3	59.3	30.5
1949	18.3	55.5	44.4	25.7	32.4	32.4	37.5	58.9	22.6	69.4	17.6	62.4	25.5
1950	19.4	47.8	50.2	27.5	25.4	33.9	29.0	66.6	20.4	58.3	21.6	52.6	24.8
1951	24.2	49.6	68.3	30.6	27.5	34.5	31.4	79.2	26.9	77.2	28.1	56.8	36.9
1952	32.4	50.2	56.8	30.0	29.8	37.1	34.7	73.5	32.4	80.8	30.9	65.7	39.4
1953	39.1	50.0	45.4	27.5	32.6	35.5	36.5	53.9	31.0	67.5	36.1	76.2	39.4
1954	39.9	47.7	[4]44.6	29.8	31.8	36.6	—	[4]55.1	35.1	66.0	...	69.8	[4]40.3
1954 I	40.3	49.0	41.9	29.2	32.2	36.3	37.4	54.8	33.6	62.3	36.1	75.2	39.4
II	40.0	48.0	40.2	30.1	33.1	37.1	38.4	54.0	34.1	61.1	36.1	73.3	39.4
III	39.4	46.8	40.4	30.1	33.1	37.1	39.6	54.3	32.6	62.9	36.1	72.5	39.4
IV	40.4	50.0	41.4	30.5	33.3	37.4	40.9	55.6	31.9	65.1	36.1	72.1	39.4
V	39.3	50.5	43.4	30.5	34.4	37.9	38.2	53.8	30.9	70.3	36.1	72.1	39.0
VI	40.8	49.6	43.3	32.0	34.4	38.4	39.3	52.8	32.1	67.4	36.1	70.9	39.4
VII	41.2	51.4	46.9	32.0	33.1	37.9	—	52.6	35.8	65.7	36.1	70.9	40.1
VIII	40.2	49.5	46.6	30.5	31.4	36.6	—	52.9	37.8	69.1	36.1	69.6	40.7
IX	42.4	44.8	47.0	30.8	30.3	35.5	36.2	55.0	40.2	69.1	36.1	67.8	41.0
X	40.1	42.5	47.4	28.2	30.3	34.5	35.2	56.2	39.3	64.6	...	65.3	41.1
XI	39 2	45.0	46.0	27.7	29.8	34.5	36.0	56.8	39.3	64.0	...	64.0	41.4
XII	35.8	45.2	50.9	26.6	30.3	34.2	39.4	58.8	35.1	68.6	...	65.5	41.4
1955 I	38.2	44.5	44.8	27.1	35.8	34.0	43.5	62.3	33.3	65.1	...	66.1	40.9
II	40.8	44.0	43.7	26.8	37.1	33.7	45.7	61.7	31.8	66.9	...	68.0	39.3
III	39.8	44.0	43.4	28.8	...	34.2	45.2	59.6	31.4	70.3	...	69.6	38.7
IV	[4]38.9	47.8	44.0	...	...	...	47.7	56.0	28 7	72.0	...	71.9	38.6
V	...	52.8	44.3	...	...	...	49.3	52.2	...	77.1	...	75.0	...

[1]1937 and 1938. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Season average prices from this year forward : New Zealand, October-September ; Union of South Africa, July-June. — [4]Provisional.

Argentina : Special steers for export, Buenos Aires ; 1947 through September 1951, 450-490 kg. ; October-December 1951, 351-400 kg. ; 1952, 431-480 kg. ; from 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgium**: Special steers, price to producers, Cureghem. — **Canada** : Good steers, Toronto ; 1934-38 and 1947 through May 1949, up to 1,050 lb. ; from June 1949, up to 1,000 lb. — **Denmark** : Young cows, first class, wholesale price, Copenhagen ; 1948 through 19 November 1949, government fixed price for first and second class.— **Ireland, Rep. of**: Fat cattle, 2 to 3 years old, price at fairs.— **Netherlands** : Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United Kingdom** : 1934-38, first and second quality of all breeds of steers, heifers, and cow-heifers, including subsidies, at representative markets ; 1947 through June 1954, weighted average of fixed prices to producers for various grades of home-bred and imported steers, heifers, cow-heifers, and reject cattle, including quality premiums ; from September 1954, steers and heifers, grade A, light, price at 52 markets in England and Wales. — **United States** : Steers, good, 900-1,000 lb., wholesale cash price, Chicago ; from May 1951, "choice" grade, equivalent to former "good" grade. — **Australia** : 1934-38 and 1947, bullocks, chiller grade, wholesale price, Brisbane; from 1948, oxen and heifers, first and second export quality, 650-700 lb. — **France** : Oxen, first quality, wholesale price, Paris. — **New Zealand** : Steers, under 720 lb., good average quality, schedule price of Meat Producers' Board. — **Sweden** : First and second class cattle, price to producers, including government subsidies. — **Union of South Africa** : Price to producers; from 1947, government fixed price, including premiums, Witwatersrand area ; 1947 and 1948, prime beef ; from 1949, prime beef A.

[1]1937 et 1938. — [2]1935-38. — [3]A partir de cette année, prix moyens pour la campagne agricole : Nouvelle-Zélande, octobre-septembre ; Union Sud-Africaine, juillet-juin. — [4]Provisoire.

Argentine : Bouvillons de qualité spéciale pour l'exportation, Buenos Aires ; 1947 à septembre 1951, 450-490 kg ; octobre-décembre 1951, 351-400 kg ; 1952, 431-480 kg ; depuis 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgique** : Bouvillons de qualité spéciale, prix à la production, Cureghem. — **Canada** : Bouvillons de bonne qualité, Toronto ; 1934-38 et de 1947 à mai 1949, jusqu'à 1 050 lb. ; depuis juin 1949, jusqu'à 1.000 lb. — **Danemark** : Jeunes vaches, première qualité, prix de gros, Copenhague ; de 1948 au 19 novembre 1949, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour qualités I et II. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Bovins gras de 2 à 3 ans, prix dans les foires. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Royaume-Uni** : 1934-38, première et deuxième qualités de bouvillons, génisses et jeunes vaches de toutes races, y compris les subventions, sur les principaux marchés ; de 1947 à fin juin 1954, moyenne pondérée des prix fixés à la production pour diverses qualités de bouvillons, génisses, jeunes vaches et bovins de réforme, indigènes et importés, y compris une prime de qualité ; depuis septembre 1954, bouvillons et génisses, qualité A, légers, prix sur 52 marchés d'Angleterre et du pays de Galles. — **Etats-Unis** : Bouvillons bonne qualité, 900-1 000 lb., prix de gros comptant, Chicago ; depuis mai 1951, la qualité « choix » équivaut à la qualité « bonne » d'autrefois. —**Australie**: 1934-38 et 1947, bœufs, qualité pour viande réfrigérée, prix de gros Brisbane, depuis 1948, bœufs et génisses d'exportation, première et deuxième qualités, 650-700 lb., Brisbane. — **France**: Bœufs de première qualité, prix de gros, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande**: Bouvillons de moins de 720 lb., bonne qualité moyenne ; prix du barème du «Meat Producers Board». — **Suède** : Bovins de première et deuxième qualités, prix à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Union Sud-Africaine**: Prix à la production ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les primes, région de Witwatersrand ; 1947 et 1948, première qualité ; depuis 1949, première qualité « A ».

Table 18. - Sheep and lambs : Prices in selected countries — **Tableau 18. - Espèce ovine :** Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Live-weight basis - Poids vif					Slaughter-weight basis - Poids net				
	Argentina	Canada	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	United States	Australia	France	New Zealand	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ head	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Shillings/ 112 lb.*	*Lire/ 100 kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Pence/ lb.*	*Francs/ kg.*	*Pence/ lb.*	*Pence/ lb.*	*Sh.d./ lb.*
1934-38	826	8.32	37/10	349	9.17	...	15.33	[1]7.9	[1]5.7	0/10¼
1947	18.40	15.63	116/9	32 100	23.59	...	233	11.1	11.5	1/11
1948	21.00	22.53	122/3	29 796	25.96	...	318	11.1	11.6	2/1¾
1949	[2]21.41	23.75	123/6	29 692	25.45	11.0	323	11 5	12.8	2/2½
1950	33.53	28.33	126/9	28 523	27.30	15.7	337	19 0	15.9	2/3½
1951	57.89	33.95	157/9	35 742	34.29	22.3	425	16.8	21.62	2/5¾
1952	62 61	26 05	133/3	36 617	27.23	20.1	445	19.5	22.65	2/7½
1953	66.10	23.37	139/9	35 367	22.96	25.5	452	20.2	23.97	2/8
1954	91.08	[3]22.81	137/9	34 294	[3]21.97	23.1	506	[3]27.0	[3]25.83	—
1954 I	56.08	23 36	141/9	33 500	21.18	19.00	490	20.2	25.24	2/8
II	76.13	23.19	146/3	33 000	22.08	24.50	496	20.2	21 74	2/9¾
III	89.15	22 36	156/3	35 200	24.99	24.75	496	20.2	22.96	2/11
IV	94.16	25.25	163/6	38 000	25.42	22.50	506	20.2	24.31	2/11¾
V	100 55	24.77	163/0	38 000	23.00	23.00	516	20.2	25.13	2/11¾
VI	103.81	26.47	147/0	38 000	24.52	22 25	504	20.2	25.24	2/11¼
VII	112.64	24.57	136/9	38 000	20 92	21.25	496	20.2	26.97	—
VIII	102 94	22 74	123/0	38 000	20.78	20.25	506	20.2	24.69	—
IX	113.86	21.04	117/0	36 900	20.06	27.25	508	20.2	23.78	2/4¼
X	95 33	19.50	116/9	31 250	20.17	24.50	510	[3]27.0	25.83	2/5¼
XI	83.20	19.88	114/6	29 500	20.49	25.00	520	[3]27.0	24.29	2/7¼
XII	65.10	20 63	122/6	37 000	20.07	23.00	526	[3]27.0	23.92	2/9¼
1955 I	82.30	23.04	136/6	41 000	21.21	22 00	518	[3]27.0	26.44	2/9¼
II	84.58	21.51	143/0	40 750	22.06	23 00	510	[3]27.0	29.65	2/10
III	88 33	22.28	...	38 400	23.24	26 50	518	[3]27.0	27.64	2/9
IV	[3]95.66	...	...	41 375	22.12	26.40	518	[3]27.0	25 06	2/10
V	...	23.87	...	...	20 28	...	514	[3]27.0	...	2/10½
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.									
1934-38	[4]2.73	18.3	18.4	23.0	20.2	...	78.1	[1]28.9	[1]26.0	46.6
1947	5.48	34.5	46.3	—	52.0	...	—	33.0	42.6	85.2
1948	6.25	49.7	48.5	51.8	57.2	...	121.5	41.2	42.9	95.3
1949	[2]6.38	54.0	45.0	50.5	56.1	30.4	108.0	29.6	35.9	89.6
1950	9.99	57.5	34.9	45.6	60.2	32.3	96.4	48.9	40.9	70.7
1951	11.58	71.1	43.5	57.2	75.6	45.9	121.5	43.1	55.6	76.5
1952	12.52	58.8	36.7	58.6	60.0	41.4	127.2	50.2	58.3	81.0
1953	13.22	52.4	38.5	56.6	50.6	52.5	129.1	52.1	61.7	82.3
1954	18.22	[3]51.6	38.0	54.9	[3]48.4	47.5	144.6	[3]69.4	[3]66.4	—
1954 I	11.22	53.0	39.1	53.6	46.7	39.1	140.0	52.1	64.9	82.3
II	15.23	53.0	40.3	52.8	48.7	50.4	141.7	52.1	55.9	86.8
III	17.83	50.3	43.1	56.3	55.1	50.9	141.7	52.1	59.1	90.0
IV	18.83	56.5	45.1	60.8	56.0	46.3	144.6	52.1	62.5	91.9
V	20.11	55.7	44.9	60.8	50.7	47.3	147.4	52.1	64.6	91.9
VI	20 76	59.6	40.5	60.8	54.1	45.8	144.0	52.1	64.9	90.7
VII	22 53	55.7	37.7	60.8	46.1	43.7	141.7	52.1	69.4	—
VIII	20.59	51.7	33.9	60.8	45.8	41.7	144.6	52.1	63.5	—
IX	22.77	47.8	32.2	59.0	44.2	56.1	145.1	52.1	61.2	72.8
X	19.07	44.3	32.2	50.0	44.5	50.4	145.7	[3]69.4	66.4	75.2
XI	16.64	45.2	31.6	47.2	45.2	51.4	148.6	[3]69.4	62.4	80.4
XII	13.02	47.1	33.8	59.2	44.2	47.3	151.4	[3]69.4	61.5	85.4
1955	16.46	52.3	37.6	65.6	46.8	45.3	148.0	[3]69.4	68.0	85.7
II	16.92	48.0	39.4	65.2	48.6	47.3	145.7	[3]69.4	76.3	87.6
III	17.67	50.0	...	61.4	51.2	54.5	148.0	[3]69.4	71.1	85.0
IV	[3]19.13	...	...	66.2	48.8	54.3	148.0	[3]69.4	64.5	87.3
V	...	53.5	...	...	44.7	...	146.8	[3]69.4	...	88.5

[1]Season average price from this year forward : New Zealand, October-September ; Union of South Africa, July-June. — [2]Average of less than 12 months. — [3]Provisional. — [4]U.S. dollars per head from this year forward.

Argentina: Wethers ; from 1947, up to 58 kg. ; Buenos Aires. — **Canada :** Lambs, good handyweights, Toronto. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Fat sheep, wholesale price, Dublin. — **Italy :** Young lambs, first quality, price to producers, Perugia. — **United States:** Lambs, good and choice, average cash price, Chicago ; from May 1951, choice and prime. — **Australia:** Lambs, first and second export quality, 29-36 lb., Melbourne. — **France:** Sheep, first quality, wholesale price, Paris. — **New Zealand:** lambs, average opening schedule price paid by freezing works; from 1947, 1934-38, top grade, 36 lb. and under, price determined by Meat Producers' Board. — **Union of South Africa:** Price to producers ; from 1947, lambs, grade I, government fixed price in Witwatersrand area; through April 1952, warm dressed weight ; from May 1952, cold weight. — **United Kingdom:** 1934-38 and 1947 through June 1954, fat sheep, price to producers, including headage payment ; 1947 through June 1954, government fixed price. From July 1954, sheep, Grade A, light (up to 57 lb.), price at 52 markets in England and Wales.

[1]Prix moyen de la campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Nouvelle-Zélande, octobre-septembre; Union Sud-Africaine, juillet-juin. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]A partir de cette année, dollars E.-U. par tête.

Argentine: Béliers châtrés ; depuis 1947, jusqu'à 58 kg ; Buenos Aires. — **Canada:** Agneaux de bon poids moyen, Toronto. — **Irlande, Rép. d':** Moutons gras, prix de gros, Dublin. — **Italie:** Jeunes agneaux, première qualité, prix à la production, Pérouse. — **Etats-Unis:** Agneaux, qualités bonne et choix, prix moyen au comptant, Chicago ; depuis mai 1951, qualités choix et extra. — **Australie :** Agneaux, première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 29-36 lb., Melbourne. — **France :** Moutons, première qualité, prix de gros, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande:** agneaux, prix d'ouverture tarifé moyen payé par les établissements de congélation ; depuis 1947, qualité supérieure, 36 lb. et audessous, prix fixé par le « Meat Producers' Board ». — **Union Sud-Africaine:** Prix à la production ; depuis 1947, agneaux, qualité I, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour la région du Witwatersrand ; jusqu'à fin avril 1952, poids au dépeçage ; depuis mai 1952, poids de la carcasse refroidie. — **Royaume-Uni:** 1934-38 et de 1947 à fin juin 1954, moutons gras, prix à la production, y compris une prime ; de 1947 à fin juin 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis juillet 1954, moutons, qualité A, légers (jusqu'à 57 lb.), prix sur 52 marchés d'Angleterre et du pays de Galles.

Table 19. - Pigs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Espèce porcine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month	Argentina	France	Netherlands	United States	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland, Rep. of	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom
	Live-weight basis - Poids vif				Slaughter-weight basis - Poids net						
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Centavos/ kg.	*Francs / kg.*	*Guilders/ 100 kg.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Pence/ lb.*	*Dollars/ 100 lb.*	*Øre/ kg.*	*Sh/d. 112 lb.*	*Öre/ kg.*	*Öre/ kg.*	*Sh/pence per 20 lb.*
1934-38	...	7	[1]53	8.89	5.40	...	167	59/7	...	[2]121	12/0
1947	126.9	165	148	26.24	11.72	22.04	318	179/8	348	247	31/10
1948	122.1	238	160	25.40	13.19	29.96	394	194/0	392	257	35/1
1949	107.2	148	156	19.77	13.94	30.20	407	190/4	415	254	40/7
1950	164.7	144	162	19.51	17.79	28.98	391	194/4	421	253	46/3
1951	241.2	213	185	21.36	21.94	32.85	424	246/0	447	306	51/7
1952	284.9	204	201	19.18	27.08	25.70	447	255/8	494	356	54/8
1953	314.7	174	176	22.94	29.71	30.40	412	256/8	498	320	57/1
1954	349.7	211	179	[3]23.31	24.40	[3]31.02	401	225/9	554	328	—
1954 I	340.0	186	174	25.71	30.25	34.66	401	...	580	318	54/9
II	340.0	208	178	26.08	31.25	35.17	402	...	580	318	54/0
III ...	340.0	217	179	26.31	31.00	34.01	402	...	580	318	53/2
IV	340.0	225	175	27.78	30.00	34.36	402	...	553	318	50/6
V	340.0	215	175	26.80	28.50	36.25	396	...	540	317	50/2
VI	344.4	210	181	24.80	26.50	35.65	394	...	543	320	52/2
VII ...	360.6	216	187	23.13	21.75	31.99	394	214/6	555	321	—
VIII ...	366.6	216	190	23.02	19.75	27.30	398	216/3	540	321	—
IX	360.3	207	186	20.11	19.50	25.74	402	211/0	538	321	—
X	355.0	190	178	18.96	19.50	24.25	403	209/6	538	335	—
XI	355.0	210	175	19.05	18.00	26.00	406	220/9	542	342	—
XII ...	355.0	226	172	18.01	16.75	26.80	406	227/9	560	345	—
1955 I	370.0	230	173	17.58	21.25	26.24	399	224/0	540	345	—
II	370.0	233	175	16.90	21.50	25.31	400	222/6	499	347	—
III	370.0	218	173	16.52	23.75	24.12	400	...	466	347	—
IV	[3]370.0	204	...	17.35	20.25	23.61	399	...	...	349	—
V	...	190	...	17.83	...	25.22	394	...	...	349	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	...	31.1	[1]29.1	19.6	19.50	...	36.7	29.0	...	[2]30.7	32.6
1947	37.8	—	55.8	57.8	34.7	48.6	66.3	71.3	70.0	68.7	70.7
1948	36.4	90.9	60.3	56.0	39.1	66.1	82.0	76.9	79.8	71.5	77.9
1949	31.9	51.3	53.8	43.6	37.8	65.4	77.6	69.0	76.4	62.5	82.1
1950	43.4	41.2	42.6	43.0	36.6	58.8	56.6	53.6	59.0	48.9	71.4
1951	48.2	60.9	48.7	47.1	45.1	68.8	61.4	67.8	62.6	59.1	79.6
1952	57.0	58.3	52.9	42.3	55.7	58.0	64.7	70.4	69.2	68.8	84.4
1953	62.9	49.7	46.3	50.6	61.1	68.1	59.7	70.7	69.7	61.8	88.1
1954	69.9	60.3	47.1	[3]51.4	50.2	[3]71.0	58.1	62.2	77.6	63.4	—
1954 I	68.0	53.2	45.8	56.7	62.2	78.7	58.1	...	81.2	61.5	84.5
II	68.0	59.5	46.8	57.5	64.3	80.4	58.2	...	81.2	61.5	83.3
III	68.0	62.0	47.1	58.0	63.8	76.5	58.2	...	81.2	61.5	82.0
IV	68.0	64.3	46.1	61.2	61.7	76.8	58.2	...	77.4	61.5	77.9
V	68.0	61.5	46.1	59.1	58.6	81.5	57.3	...	75.6	61.3	77.4
VI	68.9	60.0	47.6	54.7	54.5	80.3	57.0	...	76.0	61.8	77.4
VII	72.1	61.7	49.2	51.0	44.7	72.5	57.0	59.1	77.7	62.0	—
VIII ...	73.3	61.7	50.0	50.8	40.6	72.1	57.6	59.6	75.6	62.0	—
IX	72.1	59.1	48.9	44.3	40.1	58.5	58.2	58.2	75.3	62.0	—
X	71.0	54.3	46.8	41.8	40.1	55.1	58.3	57.7	75.3	64.8	—
XI	71.0	60.0	46.1	42.0	37.0	59.2	58.8	60.8	75.9	64.0	—
XII ...	71.0	64.6	45.3	39.7	34.4	61.2	58.8	62.8	78.4	66.7	—
1955 I	74.0	65.7	45.5	38.8	43.7	59.5	57.8	61.7	75.6	66.7	—
II	74.0	66.6	46.1	37.3	44.2	56.5	57.9	61.2	69.9	67.1	—
III	74.0	62.3	45.5	36.4	48.9	54.1	57.9	...	65.2	67.1	—
IV	[3]74.0	58.3	—	38.2	41.7	52.7	57.8	...	...	67.5	—
V	...	54.3	—	39.3	...	56.5	57.0	...	...	67.5	—

[1]1937 and 1938. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Provisional.

Argentina: Barrows, 115-130 kg., Buenos Aires. — **France** : First quality, wholesale price, Paris. — **Netherlands:** Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United States** : Hogs, barrows, and gilts, Chicago ; 1934 through June 1951, good and choice; from July 1951, choice quality only ; 1934-38, 220-250 lb. ; from 1947, 220-240 b. — **Australia:** Baconers, wholesale price, Sydney; 1934-38 130-150 lb.; 1947, 130-160 lb.,from 1948 first and second export quality, 140-150 lb., — **Canada:** Dressed, Bl. Toronto ; from 1947, including a premium of $1,000 per head. — **Denmark** : First quality, 60-85 kg., price at cooperative slaughterhouses. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Baconers, wholesale price, selected markets. — **Norway:** Pigs under 100 kg ; price to producers, six largest cities. — **Sweden:** First class, average price to producers, including government subsidies. — **United Kingdom (England and Wales)** : Baconers, price to producers ; government fixed price from 1947.

[1]1937 et 1938. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine: Châtrons, 115-130 kg, Buenos Aires. — **France:** Première qualité, prix de gros, Paris. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Etats-Unis:** Porcs, châtrons et jeunes truies, Chicago ; 1934 à juin 1951, qualités bonne et choix ; depuis juillet 1951, qualité choix seulement ; 1934-38, 220-250 lb. ; depuis 1947, 220-240 lb. — **Australie:** Porcs à bacon, prix de gros. Sydney; 1934-38 130-150 lb.; 1947, 130-160 lb.; depuis 1948, première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 140-150 lb., Sydney. — **Canada:** Porcs dépouillés, qualité Bl, Toronto; depuis 1947, y compris une prime de $1 par tête. — **Danemark:** Première qualité, 60-85 kg, prix aux abattoirs coopératifs. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Porcs à bacon, prix de gros sur certains marchés. — **Norvège:** Porcs de moins de 100 kg, prix à la production, six villes principales. — **Suède:** Première qualité, prix moyen à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni (Angleterre et pays de Galles)** : Porcs à bacon, prix à la production ; depuis 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement.

Table 20. - Index numbers : Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 20. - Nombres-indices : Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P) et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month	Australia[1] 1945-50 = 100[3]			Austria[2] 1937 = 100			Belgium 1936-38 = 100			Canada 1935-39 = 100			Denmark VII 1935-VI 1940 = 100	Finland 1937-39 = 100		France 1949 = 100
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra[4]	R	R	P	P
1947	83	90	93	...	...	...	342	348	98	216	158	137	218	998	677	...
1948	113	100	113	...	...	...	426	406	105	256	184	139	257	1 217	800	...
1949	116	112	104	423	450	94	370	390	95	255	192	133	258	1 061	875	100
1950	146	124	118	514	579	89	357	400	89	261	197	132	255	1 234	973	103
1951	228	160	143	680	768	89	382	432	88	297	218	136	273	1 482	1 231	129
1952	181	191	95	698	792	88	396	447	89	274	230	119	284	1 553	1 158	145
1953	193	198	97	667	783	85	379	473	80	249	225	111	279	1 513	1 179	139
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	488	77	234	...	...	...	1 500	1 183	133
1964 I	—	—	—	688	793	87	386	479	80	240	232	103	279	1 507	1 185	—
II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	480	81	241	—	—	279	1 492	1 186	—
III	184	196	94	—	—	—	386	482	80	246	—	—	273	1 503	1 191	138
IV	—	—	—	703	802	88	396	483	82	238	239	100	278	1 513	1 191	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	487	80	240	—	—	273	1 504	1 192	—
VI	[5]181	[5]197	[5]92	—	—	—	402	485	83	242	—	—	274	1 495	1 193	131
VII	—	—	—	726	838	87	393	491	80	241	—	—	277	1 511	1 173	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	493	77	232	240	97	279	1 493	1 175	—
IX	[5]180	[5]197	[5]91	—	—	—	359	494	73	228	—	—	278	1 495	1 170	131
X	—	—	—	743	849	88	348	493	71	221	—	—	348	1 516	1 183	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	496	71	220	—	—	357	1 481	1 182	—
XII	...	...	...	—	—	—	364	496	73	221	—	—	355	1 524	1 183	131
1955 I	—	—	—	754	867	87	373	502	74	222	232	95	349	1 559	1 185	—
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	502	74	223	—	—	346	1 577	1 188	—
III	...	...	...	—	—	—	373	498	75	222	—	—	352	1 613	1 196	131
IV	—	—	—	743	873	85	369	498	74	229	...	...	...	1 649	1 198	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	500	72	...	—	—	...	...	...	—

Year and month	Germany, Western[2] 1938/39 = 100			India Assam 1944 = 100			Ireland, Rep. of IX 1938-VIII 1939 = 100	Japan IV 1949-III 1950 = 100			Netherlands[2] 1949/50-1952/53 = 100		
	R	P	Ra[4]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra[4]	R	P	Ra[4]
1947	—	—	—	...	...	...	225	—	—	—	86	80	108
1948	181	174	104	...	...	...	248	—	—	—	87	84	104
1949	183	162	113	...	...	...	249	[6]100	[6]100	[6]100	88	87	101
1950	174	173	101	[7]172	[7]160	[7]108	260	102	102	100	98	93	105
1951	201	205	98	202	172	117	286	124	129	96	106	107	99
1952	197	211	93	145	148	98	296	143	134	106	107	110	97
1953	195	208	94	135	136	99	316	152	136	112	103	108	95
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1954 I	198	—	—	120	134	89	315	167	142	118	107	109	98
II	200	209	96	124	132	94	314	166	142	117	108	109	99
III	200	—	—	121	132	91	313	166	149	111	103	109	94
IV	200	—	—	124	133	93	313	166	143	116	101	108	94
V	201	207	97	128	133	96	312	166	143	116	104	111	94
VI	205	—	—	129	133	97	311	166	143	116	105	111	95
VII	209	—	—	124	132	94	308	162	142	114	107	110	97
VIII	203	207	98	128	132	98	305	164	141	116	108	111	97
IX	200	—	—	134	134	100	311	171	142	112	103	112	93
X	201	—	—	130	134	97	317	166	142	117	110	116	95
XI	198	210	94	...	...	...	326	161	143	113	115	117	98
XII	199	—	—	...	...	...	327	162	143	113	111	118	94
1955 I	202	—	—	...	...	...	327	163	143	113	110	119	92
II.	119	214	93	...	...	...	333	165	143	115	104	119	87
III	201	—	—	...	...	...	...	166	143	116	102	118	86
IV	201	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...
V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) (concluded)

Tableau 20. - Nombres-indices : Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) (fin)

Year and month	Norway[1]			Portugal	Switzerland			U. of S. Africa[2]	United Kingdom	United States[8]		
	IV 1938-III 1939=100			1938=100	1948 = 100			VII 1936-VI 1939 = 100	1936-38 = 100	1935-39 = 100		
	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra	R	R	R	P	Ra
1947	242	165	147	261	96	96	100	233	241	257	192	134
1948	247	166	149	275	100	100	100	261	249	267	208	128
1949	250	170	147	299	97	99	98	300	260	233	200	116
1950	264	212	125	285	94	96	98	486	270	240	204	118
1951	287	238	121	267	95	103	93	355	296	281	225	125
1952	300	252	119	279	97	105	92	411	306	268	229	117
1953	296	256	116	286	95	103	93	428	312	240	223	108
1954	...	...	...	...	98	103	95	...	—	222	223	100
1954 I	314	257	122	255	96	102	94	401	348	241	225	107
II	316	260	122	260	96	102	94	393	336	240	225	107
III	315	259	122	264	96	102	94	394	328	238	226	105
IV	310	260	119	263	97	102	95	407	302	239	226	106
V	309	262	118	256	96	102	94	412	276	240	227	106
VI	312	262	119	250	98	103	95	417	277	231	225	103
VII	335	262	128	242	98	103	95	417	—	230	224	103
VIII	332	262	127	238	98	104	95	414	—	234	225	104
IX	331	261	127	238	99	104	95	397	—	229	224	102
X	330	259	127	240	99	105	95	392	—	225	223	101
XI	333	259	129	238	101	105	96	370	—	227	223	102
XII	338	257	132	236	101	106	96	369	—	223	223	100
1955 I	334	256	130	240	100	106	94	363	—	227	226	100
II	325	254	128	243	99	106	93	372	—	228	226	101
III	316	254	124	244	100	106	94	369	—	227	227	100
IV	...	...	...	...	100	106	94	374	—	230	227	101
V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	227	225	101

NOTE : See FAO *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1954* - Part 1, *Production* for description of the coverage and weights of items in the country index series. Similar country notes will be prepared as new index series are added or changes made in the old series.

[1]Annual figures refer to month of June only. Corresponding indices for December are as follows :

	R	P	Ra
1947	93	94	100
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98

[2]Annual averages apply to crop year. — [3]Average of 10 half-years ending June 1950 = 100. — [4]Ratio calculated by FAO. — [5]Provisional. — [6]April 1949 through March 1950. — [7]August - December. — [8]Original base 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100 by using conversion factors of 0.93110 for prices received and 0.79872 for prices paid, supplied by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

NOTE : Pour les produits et coefficients de pondération ayant servi à établir les nombres-indices nationaux, se reporter à l'*Annuaire de statistiques agricoles et alimentaires - 1954*, Partie 1 - *Production*. Des notes analogues accompagneront la publication de nouvelles séries ou la modification des séries déjà parues.

[1]Les chiffres annuels se rapportent au mois de juin seulement. Les indices correspondants pour le mois de décembre sont les suivants :

	R	P	Ra
1947	93	94	100
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98

[2]Les moyennes annuelles s'entendent de la campagne agricole. — [3]Moyenne pour période de 10 demi-années finissant en juin 1950=100. — [4]Rapport calculé par la FAO. — [5]Provisoire. — [6]Avril 1949 à fin mars 1950. — [7]Août-décembre. — [8]L'indice 1935-39 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original 1910-14 = 100 les coefficients suivants communiqués par le Département de l'agriculture des Etats-Unis : 0,93110 pour les prix reçus et 0,79872 pour les prix payés.

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Hemp
Jute..
Abaca
Rayon
Rubbe
Meat
Dairy
Milk .
Butte
Chees
Wool
Horse
Sheep
Cattle
Pigs .
Buffalo
Chick
Turke
Ducks
Geese

TRAD

Wheat
Rye ..
Rice .
Barley
Oats ..
Maize
Potato
Dry b

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FAO

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NEWS OF FAO PUBLICATIONS

1954 SALES OF FAO PUBLICATIONS IN INDIA SIX TIMES PREVIOUS RECORD

Thanks to the excellent work of our principal distributor, Orient Longmans Ltd., and of The Oxford Book and Stationery Company, last year's sales revenue is six times the revenue of the previous year.

The best sellers were two of the publications of the Agriculture Division: **The Essentials of Rural Welfare** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.) and **Soil Surveys for Land Development** ($1.00 - 5s.). The first named is now in its third printing and is available in French and Spanish as well. The Spanish edition of the soil surveys book is also on our best-selling lists.

Next two on the list in order of sales were **Training Rural Leaders** ($1.50 - 7s. 6d.) and **School Feeding - Its Contribution to Child Nutrition** ($1.00 - 5s.). The first deals with the Shantan Bailie School and goes into such detail about the methods of training that it is used as a handbook in the planning and running of rural training courses. The subject of school feeding is dealt with both historically and practically in the Nutrition Division's book, which is both a survey of current practice and a guidebook to those who are starting such schemes.

Two other publications of the Nutrition Division, **Teaching Better Nutrition** ($1.50-7s. 6d.) and **Food Composition Tables (Minerals and Vitamins) for International Use** ($1.00 - 5s.) figured next on the list.

FAO Publication as College Prize

We have just had a rush order from an agricultural college for two copies of **Forest Policy, Law, and Administration** ($2.00 - 10s.) which are to be distributed as prizes.

Other Publications

The Spanish edition of **Supervized Agricultural Credit in Latin America** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.) is running through its first printing very rapidly. The English edition is in preparation.

Last year FAO printed a large edition of **Growing Food for a Growing World** ($0.50 - 2s. 6d.), which described the whole FAO program, including the work of the Expanded Technical Assistance Program. It is still a popular item with most sales agents.

New orders for **World Festival of Trees** ($0.75 - 3s. 9d.), a short pamphlet describing how the countries of the world make their people tree-conscious by organizing Arbor days, school forests, and so on, came from our North American agents. It is being bought in bulk by forestry associations in many parts of the world.

Generous space was given to a review of **Fishing Boats of the World** (*The Fishing News*, London, 90s.) in the *Lowestoft Journal*, which found the whole book "interesting even to those remotely connected with the sea." The reviewer found the discussions particularly fascinating and praised the 600 excellent illustrations.

The leading statistical journals of the United States, Great Britain, and Sweden reviewing P.V. Sukhatme's book, **Sampling Theory of Surveys with Applications** (Iowa State College Press and Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics) say: "... indispensable to the teacher and the serious student." (American Statistical Association); "... the book has the virtue of thoroughness" (London, Royal Statistical Society); "... very suitable for individual study, and likely to respond very well to the expectations of FAO" (*Statistisk Tidskrift*).

Ambitious Forestry Publishing Project Launched

World Forest Planting Manual

FAO has begun the publication of a series of volumes on the various phases of forest planting. Each volume is being prepared by special consultants expressing their individual views and is intended as a complete publication in itself.

When the series has been completed, it may be possible to assemble the various volumes in a **World Forest Planting Manual.**

Five volumes have been published so far.

Eucalypts for Planting ($3.50 - 17s. 6d.) is available in French; the English edition is in press; it is a summary of the available material on botanical and soil characteristics, nursery and planting methods, and the technological properties and uses.

A similar book on poplars is in preparation and will appear in 1956.

Tree Seed Notes ($3.50 - 17s. 6d.) deals with forest tree species suggested for experimental field trials in arid and semi-arid areas, and in hot humid zones. It is a companion volume to **Handling Forest Tree Seed** ($1.00 - 5s.) which covers problems of seed procurement, collection, extraction, storage, and shipment, and includes an abstract of international rules for testing forest tree seed.

At the moment **Forest Plantation Protection against Diseases and Insect Pests** ($0.50.- 2s. 6d.) is one of ourb est sellers in India. It covers general considerations of site selection, thinning, fire and over-cutting, regeneration and pure stands. It deals with the introduction of exotic trees and the extension of the range of native trees in Europe, the United States and elsewhere. It includes chapters on the provenance of seed, the artificial spread of pathogens, and the prevention of disease.

The latest addition to the series is **Tree Planting Practices for Arid Areas** ($1.50 - 7s. 6d.) which deals with seed, nursery, and planting practices for arid and semi-arid zones in the Near East, but has application to many other similar climatic zones of the world.

A book on **Planting Practices in Tropical Africa** (provisional title) is in preparation.

Success of Legumes Study

When the English edition of **Legumes in Agriculture** ($3.00 - 15s.) appeared, agents, who had previously sold an average of 5 to 10 copies of FAO documents, found themselves selling 100 copies or more of this title. It is, of course, a unique collection of information on this vital subject — nothing quite like it had appeared since the former International Institute of Agriculture published **Use of Leguminous Plants in Tropical Countries** ($2.00 - 10s.) in 1936.

The Spanish edition of **Legumes in Agriculture** is now available. The French edition is in preparation.

Card Index Encyclopedia of Fishery Technology

Over 2,100 Cards Now Available

FAO World Fisheries Abstracts which appear six times annually are now in their sixth year of publication. The complete set of cards now comprises over 2,000 separate abstracts covering every branch of fishery technology, from ship design to packaging, transporting, freezing, canning, drying, or smoking the landed fish.

The demand for complete sets is increasing as libraries and institutions servicing food technologists in general and fishery technologists in particular discover the value of this systematic examination of over nearly 200 journals from all parts of the world.

The complete set can be purchased for $20.00 or £5 (Vols. I - V) and a subscription to Volume VI costs $4.00 or £1. Many subscribers are paying subscriptions for periods of two or three years in advance.